THIRD SHEET] THE BOMBAY GAZTETE. [THIRD SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY 1828.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS OR SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

THIRD SERIES.

COUSIN WILLIAM.

(Continued)

CHAPTER V.

Why are thine eyes thus fix'd? What means this posture?
Thou look'st a very statue of surprise;
As if a lightning blast had dried thee up,
And had not left thee moisture for a tear.

MARTYN

What a striking contrast to the negative advances of Sir Mark Terrington, in the country, did the splendid preparations for Morley's marriage in London afford: all that taste could devise, or wealth execute was put in requisition for the approaching nuptials of Caroline's cousin William with his Eldorado divinity—the brightness of her charms shed its splendor over her intended husband, and brought to view ten thousand good qualities which till then had lain concealed; and while its radiance thus successfully exhibited his merits and virtues, it dazzled the eyes of those who, before, were wont to seek for his faults and imperfections. He was now universally popular, universally praised, and his taste and his talents were enlogized from the corner of Bond-street to the end of Pall Mall; a space, which, however small in fact or law, comprises morally and conventionally, if not the whole universe, certainly all London.

Amongst those most delighted with the prospect before him, Morley's father was not the least enthusiastic. In the proposed union he saw not only splendor and fortune for his son, but a speedy extrication from embarrassments of his own; and it must be confessed that his candour kept pace with his satisfaction, for wherever he went he made his motives for pressing the marriage upon William perfectly understood; which candour, after all, had its origin in paternal vanity; for old Morley was one of those men, who, although perpetually at war with their sons on matters of finance, secretly glory in the advancement of the youths, and are pleased and tickled by the attentions paid to their hopefull scions, whose faults and follies are at the same time constant subjects of contention and irritation. He, therefore, exulted, first, in having a son able to command such wealth and connection as those ensured by a marriage with the Lady Anne; and secondly, in having a son who would sacrifice his inclinations to the wishes of his father.

William Morley, in his particular circles, flourished off sundry declarations, differing in certain particulars from those published and circulated by the old gentleman; but the spirit of which, was precisely the same: *he*, surrounded by those who had been the boon companions of all his profligate hours, laughed at the credulity of his intended wife, vaunted his own potentiality as a lady-killer, and bragged of the triumphs he had won, and the victims he had abandoned, for the sake of the gold which had been hoarded through a long minority, but which he promised them should be scattered forth to fertilize and fructify their future fields of action: nay, even did this gallant gay Lothario descend to jest upon her ladyship's personal defects, and wittily attribute to the absence of one of her ladyship's eyes, the facility with which he had gotten on the blind side of her.

There were amongst those who heard this undisguised avowal of his real feelings towards the woman, to whom he was on the eve of pledging his faith for life, some who did not smile at the declaration, nay one or two ventured to dissuade him from a connection, founded merely upon convenience and speculation, assuring him that happiness never could be expected from such a marriage; but Morley was too wise, and too well read in the world, to believe that anything like domestic life, or retirement within the magic circle of home, *could* be comfortable, even were the partner of that home an angel; and, therefore, with his replies to such lectures (as he called them) he set forth the innumerable advantages of a wealthy woman for a wife, in as much as, however disagreeable she might be, her funds afforded the best means of enjoying the good things of the world without her.

Some of his friends looked grave and shook their heads; others laughed until they shook their sides; all seemed to agree that Morley was a bold fellow: but most of them said marriage would tame him, and cure him, and set all to rights—and in the midst of all these opinions and observations, cousin William led a life of gaiety and happiness; the joys of the present hour being heightened by the bright prospects of the future.

Time wore on, and the awful ceremony was rapidly approaching, when a change was made in the arrangements at the desire of Lady Anne's uncle, who although decidedly averse from the match at first, saw that it would be vain to oppose the ardent wishes of his plain, yet resolute niece, and now determined, since the thing must be, that the solemnization of the nuptials should take place under every possible circumstance of splendor and magnificence.

It was, therefore, proposed that the lovers should proceed with Morley's father, and Lady Anne's cousin, Louisa, to Balraith Castle, one of his lordship's seats, in the chapel of which, the ceremony should take place; and that thence the newly married couple should start for Linderfield, her ladyship's family seat, there to spend the honey-moon; and that all these operations should be performed in the most stately and imposing possible manner, with sheep-roastings and ale-broachings for tenants, and banquets and balls for nobler guests; so that the marriage of the great heiress of Linderfield might stand recorded with all due splendor in the annals of the House of Seward.

Morley did not by any means dislike the programme submitted to him; there would be most *eclat* in such a wedding, and with due activity, and disbursement, he felt that he might judiciously circulate through the public press an account which, while it exalted himself and his new connection, would not unnecessarily dwell upon the homeliness of her face, or the equivocal correctness of her figure; and although the arrangements would delay the ceremony for a few days, still as it was held necessary by her Ladyship's family in order to conceal as much as possible its degradation in the alliance, that he should previously assume *their* name, the postponement was little more than a matter of convenience.

After a due consideration, however, of the important preliminaries, [illegible] suggested, and entered into with the most unequivocal cordiality by Morley, and which was adopted at the particular instance of Lord Dunbarry, the uncle aforesaid. It was, that the bride elect, and her *cortège*, should leave town previously to the bridegroom, and establish herself at Balraith; and that Morley and his father should, after the conclusion of the business at the Heralds' College, travel with *their* suite separately—it would be better, the Earl said; it would distinctly mark the arrival of the lover; it would give more character and respectability to his family; and throw an air of solidity and independence over the house of Morley; for which, as perhaps the reader may already perceive, the said Earl had in his own heart of hearts the most sovereign contempt.

Gallantry and good breeding would have induced Morley at any time to give way to the wishes of his bride and her relations, and his readiness to accede to this proposal was remarkable. But why?—it secured him from the mawkish dullness of a long journey, with a woman for whom, to use his own amiable expression, he did not care three straws, and with whom he was about to undertake a still longer and more dull progress through life. It must be admitted, that short-sighted as Lady Anne might be, even her penetration was adequate to the discovery of his satisfaction at the new arrangement: and she even went so far as to check the expression of his approbation of it, in a manner which induced the heartless fortune-hunter to moderate his raptures.

The march of time is certain; and though, as the immortal Shakspeare has so much better said than anybody else, his paces are different, under different circumstances, his regular progress brought about the fulfilment of the plans of Lady Anne's noble relation; and her ladyship, attended and escorted by servants, companions, &c. quitted her town house for Balraith, having been honoured by the chaste salute of her amiable lover, and, subsequently, handed by him with all possible assiduity into the travelling carriage, which in a few minutes after, bore her away from his *admiring* eyes.

In four or five days he was to join her again; for, as I have before promised, it was considered due to the dignity of the Sewards that he should reverse the order of things as applicable to meaner persons, and change *his* name in marriage, to that of his wife, and the necessary preparations for this change required, at least, that period.

Mr. Morley's life in London during this brief stay hardly requires notice or memorandum, since it was exactly like the life he had always led; not even was this week of probation distinguished by an abstinence from the society of ladies, whose attractions were of a character not quite consonant with the singleness of affection which a young gentleman on the brink of matrimony might be supposed to entertain for the object of his choice; indeed his good taste led him to appear in public with an individual who had long been notorious under his protection, (as it is called) on the very Saturday evening on which also appeared in the Gazette, the royal permission that he should assume the name of Seward.

But even this, was not the head and front of his offending: the following day, the first use he made of *the* bridal carriage, decorated with all the quarterings, and escutcheons, and supporters, and crests, and dragons, and griffins, and lions, and mullets, was, in company with the same lady, and her sister, and a mutual friend, to honour Salt Hill with a visit, and pass two days in that sweet seclusion. It was, as he said, a finale to his licentious career, and intended as the farewell *fête* to his free-hearted companions.

On the sixth morning from that day, the same carriage, containing Mr. William Morley Seward and his exemplary father, was on its road to Balraith; at which princely domain it arrived in perfect safety, on the second evening of its journey.

"William," said old Morley, as the view of the splendid castle caught his eye, the sun setting brightly behind its lofty turrets, "the moment is now arrived, when I am to thank you for your filial conduct:—I am not blind—the sacrifices you have made for a parent assure yourself I duly appreciate; we shall perhaps have no opportunity of speaking together confidentially—my heart is full—I can only say, God bless you!"

Saying which he pressed William's hand fervently.

"I confess, Sir," said Morley Seward, "Lady Anne is a bitter pill, but the gilding will conceal the bitterness: for myself, I certainly would rather have selected a more pleasing person for a help-mate, not that it matters much; a pretty wife is like a pretty prospect—a man looks out of his window for a week after he possesses it, to catch the lights, [illegible] sunsets, and the refractions, and the reflections, and all that; and mighty beautiful it is: but in a month he loses all taste for his view, and sits with back to it, as contentedly as if he were living on Ludgate Hill. A wife is much the same, and one's friends are the only persons gratified with her beauties. To be sure, having a fine graceful girl hanging on my arm, whenever by any sinister accident I am entrapped into the same party with my spouse, would be more soothing than presenting society with such a gorgon as my poor Lady Anne; but then—one must always recollect there is compensation somewhere; and in this marriage, independently of doing my duty to you, I secure a place in the world, which I flatter myself I shall be able to fill with effect at all events.

"One thing William," said Morley, "I am sure I need hardly attempt to impress upon a heart naturally kind like yours. I mean the necessity of gentle and apparently affectionate conduct towards Lady Anne: neglect or inattention to *her*, will recoil upon yourself; and if there exist a disposition to question the sincerity of your attachment, the evidence of your own manner and behaviour towards her will afford the strongest negative."

"Kind!" exclaimed William: "poor dear ugly soul; I mean to be excessively kind to her; and if ever I feel the effort of giving her my society somewhat too great, I shall allow her full liberty to do exactly what she choose: when I go down to shoot, she may go to her uncle; when I go up to town for the House of Commons, she may go to town too; for what with *particular* business there, and late dinners elsewhere, we shall not see much of each other during the session: one thing I am, however, quite resolved upon."

"What may that be?" said old Mr. Morley.

"That neither the noble lord here, nor his infernal castle, has much of my society," said William. "The stiffness of the old school is worse than death to men like myself; and even *you*, my dear Sir, shiver at the coldness of the Earl."

"Truly I do," said his father; "but still, upon the principle I advocate with respect to the world's good name, I should advise at least a shew of friendship. September and October, in every year, may be spent here; probably he is as much attached as such a man can be to anything, to Lady Anne. You should remember his influence and his expectations; his partridges and pheasants will fill a bag as well as other game; and I think the appearance of cordiality with *her* relations, boring as it may be, should be kept up."

"I have no doubt you are right, Sir," said William Morley; "and to show I adopt suggestions as readily as my uncle Crosby takes physic, I promise to patronize the icicle for six weeks certain, annually—I shall have over the Terringtons to enliven me. Sir Mark, though a simpleton in other things is a good shot; and Caroline will be an agreeable companion for Lady Anne."

"I understand," said Mr. Morley, interrupting his son; "but if my suggestions are to be attended to, I should hint that Caroline Crosby's visits to Lady Anne should be rare and long between; neither the personal appearance of your cousin nor her mental qualities will suit your wife, for the solemnity of *her* disposition will as ill accord with the liveliness of Miss Crosby, as the homeliness of her countenance with the laughing beauties of your rural belle."

"Well," said Morley," *nous verrons*—every thing will turn out as it should, I dare say, and you may rely upon my making myself amiable to the whole connection; and at all events until the settlements are signed, which cannot, I presume, take place before to-morrow, I shall be the most gentle, sweet, agreeable creature possible."

Here the enumeration of Mr. Morley's admirable attributes was cut short by the sudden stopping of the carriage at the great doors of Balraith: the *battants* flew open, and Morley, followed by his son, stepped from their vehicle into the splendid hall of the magnificent castle. Three or four servants were crossing towards the dinner room with dishes. Louisa Seward, Lady Anne's cousin, attracted by the noise of an arrival, leaned over the gallery which surrounded the hall, and the moment she beheld the visitors, uttering a faint scream, ran, or rather flew, to the apartment of the bride elect.

"Mr. Morley and Mr. Morley Seward," said a servant out of livery to the groom of the chambers, in a tone which sounded anything but joyous.

"Who?" said the groom of the chambers.

"You had better take the carriage round to the stables, and have it unpacked there," said William Morley to the servants.

"I beg your pardon, Sir," said the groom of the chambers, "but—I—believe——"

"Believe what, Sir" said William, sharply, [illegible] to make himself popular, "that we are too late for dinner?"

"I will step and tell my lord, Sir," said the man, and he proceeded to an apartment on the right of the hall; but he had not gone many steps before he was stopped by another servant, who whispered him.—

"Well, I thought so," said the man.

Louisa Seward at this moment bounded down the staircase, without even casting a glance at the Morleys, and rushed into the apartment towards which the servants had been marching at a more orderly pace.

"What's the meaning of all this?" said old Morley to his son, as they stood wholly unattended and unnoticed in the middle of the vestibule.

"I don't exactly know," said young Morley to his father. "Some infernal formality—*their* way here I suppose—Well," continued he, turning to his servants, "why don't they take the carriage round?"

His own man, to whom he spoke, looked as white as a sheet, but said nothing.

A thought suddenly flashed into William Morley's mind, something dreadful had happened to Lady Anne.

A livery servant at the moment approached, and begged them to follow him; they did so, of course, and were ushered through a long lobby into a splendid library. The servant said, his lord would be with them immediately, and retired.

"Magnificent room," said old Morley, surveying the spacious gothic apartment.

"Very magnificent, indeed," said William; "but very strange: this is more formal than any thing even I expected."

The door opened, and a servant out of livery put down two lighted candles on a library table at one extremity of the room, which seemed to exhibit more unequivocally the size of the apartment, adding at the same time not a little to its gloom.

"Pray, Sir," said William to the servant, "Lady Anne is not unwell?"

"Her ladyship is quite well, Sir," said the man, with a degree of coldness which his questioner attributed to the freezing atmosphere of Balraith, and quitted the apartment.

"Capital room this," said William to his father, surveying the apartment: "infernal bad taste these bobs, stuck all about—I flatter myself they won't shew their hideous lumps and bumps here, this day month, if I have any influence in the family."

"The room *would* look lighter without them," said old Morley.

"Have 'em down, Sir, to a dead certainty," cried William—"Balraith shall soon feel the effects of any thawing propensities—look at these iron-bottomed chairs—no comfort—no cushions—no ease—no elbows—no feeling oneself at home—Never mind—wait a while, as the Irish say, you'll see what shall be done—

this frieze—all over gold—tawdry—and this fret-work—all go by the board—devilish odd fender this, isn't it, Sir, with coronets in the corner. Gad how droll—have them off in a fortnight——"

Just at this juncture the doors again opening, the Earl of Dunbarry made his appearance; the Morleys, father and son, advanced upon him, and the elder gentleman extended his hand—his Lordship stopped suddenly, and placing both his hands behind him, prevented, a completion of the manual exercise.

William stopped of course; his lordship advanced to the table whereon the lights were placed, as if determined to intrench himself behind the barrier.

"I conclude, Sir," said his lordship, addressing himself to the elder Mr. Morley, "by having the very unexpected favour of your company here to-day that my letter has not reached you."

"I have received no letter assuredly, my lord," said the elder Morley.

"Unexpected favour!" muttered William.

"So I imagined," said Lord Dunbarry; "and I am most particularly grieved at the circumstance, because to feel myself imperatively compelled to deny the rites of hospitality to any visitors here, however indifferent, is to me particularly mortifying."

"I—really—" said Morley.

"I am quite aware," continued his lordship, "that *your* surprise must at least equal *my* regret upon this point; but as you *are* here, it becomes not only fair and just, but absolutely necessary, that our final explanation should now take place; which when made, will sufficiently justify the very disagreeable resolution at which I have arrived, of denying myself the pleasure of your company here.",

"May I, Sir," said William Morley, somewhat haughtily, "since at least I am principally concerned in the affair, inquire upon what ground, or under what circumstances, I am thus denied admission to the presence of the lady who is so shortly to become my wife?"

The contemptuous smile which played upon his lordship's lip, when the gallant gay Lothario had fired this shot, would have sunk a novice through the earth.

"It was not my intention, Sir," said his lordship, drawing himself up most statelily. "to subject myself to anything like a personal discussion upon this subject with *you*; but since accident has brought you hither, I shall most assuredly afford that explanation which I consider due, and which is already given in the letter which has passed you on your road hither."

"I shall be happy to hear what your lordship has to say," said William, in all the security of triumph —— his bride's affection.

"I have but little to say, Sir," said the Earl, darting on him a look of the most ineffable contempt, "but that my niece at length perceives the justice of my opinion relative to the extremely ill-judged match between her ladyship and yourself."

"Indeed, Sir!" said Morley; "but as Anne is of an age to decide for herself, that matter is easily set at rest."

"Very easily, indeed, young gentleman," said Lord Dunbarry: "Lady Anne has decided, Sir."

"I know," said Morley gaily; "there needs no ghost to tell us that."

"Hear what his lordship has to say, William," said his father, who was getting rather, fidgetty.

"It is said, Mr. Morley, in a very few words," said the Earl—"the conduct and observations of your son upon his approaching marriage with my niece, Lady Anne Seward, have long been familiar to me; but while *she* could not be convinced of the real character of his feigned attachment, I felt, situated as she was, and perfectly adequate upon all other points to the formation of a correct judgement, that I ought not to interfere. Since her ladyship's departure from London, that gentleman has so completly thrown off the very flimsy mask which he had previously worn, that I have no hesitation in declaring to *him* and *you*, the impossibility of his ever becoming the husband of my niece."

"Sir!" said Morley—in a tone of surprise, rage, and indignation.

"I repeat it, Sir."

"But—"

"Stay, stay, young gentleman," said the Earl; "and let me tell you, that while you were within the last few days revelling with prostitutes at a public inn, conveyed to that place in the carriage upon the pannels of which, the honourable bearings of your intended wife's noble family were emblazoned, the ears of two of her nearest female relations were outraged by sarcasms and satire, (clothed in such language as prevents my knowing the full extent of your coarseness and licentiousness) levelled at the person and mind of the lady to an alliance with whom you aspired. Had those individuals been of the other sex, Sir, your profligacy and indecency would have been expiated on the spot: *that* not being the case, I have acted upon the information which we have received, and having convinced Lady Anne herself, much to my joy I confess, of the utter worthlessness of the man she had chosen for a husband, I stand here the avowed spoiler of your selfish schemes, perfectly ready, whenever I am suitably called upon, to afford to the world generally every explanation of the affair it may consider requisite, or to *you* personally, Sir, every satisfaction which you may feel bound to demand."

"What is all this?" said the elder Morley. The younger Morley spake not.

"It appears best to me, Mr. Morley," said his lordship, addressing himself to the father, "that our personal communication should terminate here. In the letter I have written, and which you have (most unfortunately, I feel, I assure you) missed, I have entered into more detailed explanations, and have referred your son to my solicitor for an arrangement of the conditions of our proposed connection, in a manner which, while it maintains the proper dignity of my niece's character, will, I think, convince you of her liberal and forgiving disposition. The point upon which I am at this moment annoyed, is *that* which, as I have said before, involves the spirit of hospitality; but as I assure you must feel that your remaining here would under the circumstances, be highly improper of course, and indelicate toward Lady Anne, you will permit me now to order your carriage, and I repeat, that should it be considered on your part, or that of your son necessary to call upon me in any more particular manner for an explanation, I shall remain here for at least three weeks."

Saying which, his lordship proceeded towards the bell.

"My Lord," said Morley, "I admit myself to have been indiscreet—but may I be allowed to make my peace with Lady Anne herself, ten minutes conversation may, perhaps, enable me to——"

"——Get on her ladyship's blind side," said Lord Dunbarry, with a look of the most sovereign contempt: "I believe, Sir, I am indebted to your ingenuity for that witticism!"

A servant opened the door:—"Pray, Sir, order Mr. Morley's carriage."

The servant disappeared.

"My Lord Dunbarry," said William, "the matter cannot rest here"

"Mr. Morley," said his lordship, "I have no desire that it should: I would much rather it might be sifted, and analyzed, because the more that is known of it, the clearer and more honourable, I think, will the conduct and character of Lady Anne appear. You are too much a man of the world, Sir, to enter into a personal controversy upon a point of so much delicacy. I repeat that I shall remain here for more than three weeks; and pray do not attribute to any disinclination to admit the entire responsibility of the measures which have been taken, a request which I make, that you will read my letter, which has crossed you on the road, before you decide upon any other step."

"Mr. Morley's carriage is ready," said a servant.

"I wish you a very good day, gentlemen," said his lordship, retiring, and bowing very ceremoniously to the father and son, who recrossed the splendid hall unattended by any of the upper servants, and who, having entered the carriage, were doomed to be asked—"Where to, Sir?" by the servant.

"How the deuce should I know, Sir?" said old Morley.

The servants whispered together on the hall steps.

"The Green Dragon, Sir, is the best house in Belrait," said one of the servants.

"The Green Devil, Sir!" said Morley. "Drive to the first inn, that's all, and make haste, and order out fresh horses immediately."

Away rolled the carriage.

(To be Continued.)

THE DEAD.

'Number the grains of sand outspread
Wherever Ocean's billows flow;
Or count the bright stars over-head,
As these in their proud courses glow;

Count all the tribes on earth that creep,
Or that expand the wing in air;
Number the hosts that in the deep
Existence, and its pleasures share;

Count the green leaves that in the breath
Of Spring's blythe gale are dancing fast
Or those, all faded, sere in death,
Which flit before the wintry blast;—

Aye number these, and myriads more,
All countless as they seem to be;
There still remains an ampler store
Untold by, and unknown of Thee,

Askest thou—"Who, or what be they?
On! think upon thy mortal doom;
And with anointed eye survey
The silent empire of the tomb?

Think of all those who earst have been
Living as thou art—even now;
Looking upon life's busy scene
With glance as careless, light, as thou.

All these, like thee, have lived and moved,
Have seen—what now thou look'st upon,
Have fear'd, hoped, hated, mourn'd or loved,
And now from mortal sight are gone.

Yet, though unseen of human eye
Their reliques slumber in the earth,
The boon of immortality
To them was given with vital birth.

They WERE; and, having been, they ARE!
Earth but contains their mould'ring dust,
Their deathless spirits, near or far,
With thine must rise to meet the just.

Thou know'st not but they hover near
Witness of every secret deed,
Which, shunning human eye or ear,
The spirits of the dead may heed,

An awful thought it is to think
The viewless dead out-number all
Who, bound by life's connecting link,
Now share with us this earthly ball

It is a thought as dread and high,
And one to wake a fearful thrill,
To think, while all who *live*, must die,
THE DEAD! THE DEAD are *living* still.

FROM THE TIMES.

It seems to be a matter of common consent, that nothing so unsightly—nothing so ignoble—nothing so senseless—was ever attempted in the way of architecture, as the new palace ere while building for the town residence of the King of ENGLAND, and now partly on the point of demolition. About a twelvemonth ago, this mass of unmeaning prodigality was denounced in a leading acticle of *The Times*; and we then did not flinch from pretty broadly describing the fate which ought one day to befall it. The "patchwork"—the "carbuncles"—the misshapen "egg-cup" on the top—have since been carrying on with unabated obstinacy, and with barbarous profusion, until at last, in the maturity of their hideousness, it appears they are one and all to be pulled down, and a substitute administered, such as may be found among the examples of sobriety, common sense, and civilization. It has been long since affirmed, that Mr. NASSE is *not* to blame for any part of these melancholy, because wasteful, absurdities. Mr. NASH has, it is known, deprecated and abjured the abominations of Buckingham-palace. It is but an act of common justice to acquit this gentleman—to whom London owes something—of a crime in ornamental architecture which would have cancelled a thousand times the obligation. It is not Mr. NASH's Palace. Whose then, is it? It is *for* His MAJESTY, no doubt; but who is the artist? That is a point on which the people have a right to be satisfied; and, whoever the culprit may be, Parliament—that is, the House of Commons—the guardian of the much-perverted national purse, *must have him*. Whether it be the hardihood of childish ignorance, or the pertinacity of capricious dotage, whoever has so misemployed the public money, and so marred a public object, must be dragged forward, that such a meddler and bungler may never again have the means of renewing his folly. The nation has no reason to boast of its public architecture. It gained nothing by the Chinese palace at Brighton. It lost rather less in money, by that gloomy chaos of stone and mortar which so long disfigured the banks of the Thames at Kew, and puzzled every traveller on the western road through Brentford. Least of all does it benefit a heavily taxed people, to have first the erection, and next the prostration, of the Buckingham-house anomalies to pay for. If—what seems incredible—any British subject has taken the commands of an irresponsible personage, not countersigned or sanctioned by any authority known to the Constitution, and has acted upon such orders, instead of a regular application to the public Treasury for money, the Duke of WELLINGTON will, we suppose, refuse inexorably the means of discharging debts incurred by such unwarrantable proceedings, and will leave the issuer and the executor of illegal commands to settle the account between them.

If committees of taste, or other courtly flatterers, recommend to a tradesman the execution of commands not sanctioned by one of the KING's Ministers, let the courtiers and the tradesmen once be compelled to take the consequence, and we can answer for it that matters will always go right hereafter. The House of Commons must stop this intolerable practice before it goes an inch further. The sooner the stand is made, the easier and more effectual will it prove itself. Whether the cost of deviating from plans which were regularly authorized, and of the subsequent demolitions and alterations, turns out to be 40,000*l*. or 400,000*l*., we do hope that the Duke of WELLINGTON will not trouble so far to unconstitutional influence, as to bring such charges before Parliament; but if he does, we are confident that enough of spirit and sense will be found in the House of Commons to reject the application with contempt.

Sir Walter Scott seems, to apply his literary talents universally, and, assisted by several distinguished authors, has published a little work, called *The Christmas Box*, for the amusement and instructions of pretty little Masters and Misses, embellished with fifty wood engravings. The tales and stories are numerous and, among other playful jeu d'esprits, we observe an earnest exhortation, addressed to the tender mind, to avoid the abomination of punning—a habit which may very properly be called one of the besetting sins and vices of life—and which, being an abomination ought certainly to be discouraged on every occassion! It is ascribed to Theodore Hook.

Cautionary Verses to Youth of both Sexes.

"My readers may know that to all the editions of Entick's Dictionary, commonly used in schools, there is prefixed 'A Table of Words that are alike, or nearly alike, in Sound but different in Spelling and Signification.' It must be evident that this table is neither more nor less than an early provocation to punning the whole mystery of which vain art consists in the use of words, the sound and sense of which are at variance. In order, if possible, to check any disposition to punnery in youth, which may be fostered by this manual, I have thrown together the following adaptation of Entick's hint to young beginners, hoping thereby to affix a warning and exhibit a deformity to be avoided, rather than an example to be followed; at the same time shewing the question children should observe in using words which have more than one meaning.

My little dears, who learn to read,
Pray early learn to shun
That very silly thing indeed
Which people call a pun

Read Entick's rules, and 'twill be
How simple an offence
It is to make the selfsame sound
Afford a double sense.

For instance, *ale* may make you *ail*,
Your *aunt* an *ant* may kill,
You in a *vale* may buy a *veil*,
And *Bill* may pay the *bill*.

Or if to France your bark you steer,
At Dover it may be,
A *peer appears* upon the *pier*,
Who, blind, still goes to *sea*.

Thus one might say, when to a treat
Good friends accept our greeting,
'Tis *meet* that men who *meet* to eat
Should eat their *meat* when meeting.

Brawn on the *board's* no *bore* indeed,
Although from *boar* prepared:
Nor can the *fowl* on which we feed,
Foul feeding be declared.

Thus *one* ripe fruit may be a *pear*,
And Yet be *pared* again.
And still be *one*, which seemeth rare
Until we do explain.

It therefore should be all your aim
To speak with ample care:
For who, however fond of game,
Would choose to swallow *hair*?

A fat man's *gait* may make us smile,
Who has no *gate* to close;
The farmer sitting on his *stile*
No *stylish* person knows.

Perfumers' men of *scents* must be;
Some *Scilly* men are bright;
A *brown* man oft *deep read* we see,
A *black* a wicked *wight*.

Most wealthy men good *manors* have,
However vulgar they;
And actors still the harder slave,
The oftner they *play*.

So poets can't the *baize* obtain
Unless their tailor's choose;
While grooms and coachmen not in vain
Each evening seek the *Mews*.

The *dyer* who by *dying* lives,
A *dire* life maintains;
The glazier, it is known, receives
His profits from his *panes*.

By gardeners *thyme* is tied, 'tis true,
When spring is in its prime;
But *time* or *tide* won't wait for you
If you are *tied* for *time*,

Then now you see, my little dears,
The way to make a pun—
A trick which you, through coming years,
Should sedulously shun.

The fault admits of no defence;
For wherever 'tis found,
You sacrifice the *sound* for *sense*,
The *sense* is never *sound*.

So let your words and actions too
One single meaning prove,
And, just to all you say or do,
You'll gain esteem and love.

In mirth and play no harm you'll know,
When duty's task is done;
But parents ne'er should let ye go,
Unpunished for a pun."

The House of Peers has ordered the roll of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the present session of Parliament to be printed. The roll contains the names of 402 lords, including the Roman Catholic peers of England who would be entitled to take their seats if they chose to take the oaths. The Royal Dukes are 5; the Archbishops 5; the Dukes with English titles 19; the Marquises 23; the Viscounts 26; the Bishops 27; and the Barons 171.

Lord Cochrane has left town for Paris, in order to engage the Greek Committee of that Continent to promote his plans for putting an end to piracy in the Mediterranean, which is committed by Greeks or others.

Owing to the continued illness of Chief Justice Best, Mr. Sergeant Cockburn has been appointed to the Commission on the Home Circuit, and will be Mr. Justice Burrough's coadjutor on the occasion.

In his lecture, in the Borough, on Electricity last week, Mr. Barry said, that the most safe place in a house, during a lightning and thunder storm, was on a chair placed on a feather bed in the middle of the room.

Supt. to the Examiner March 2.

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Mr. Sutton, a surgeon, stated, that he examined the body, and found a contusion above the left ear, and under the scalp about a tea-spoonfull of blood; the internal appearances of the body were healthy; the contusion might have been caused by a fall; in his opinion the deceased died from cold and fear; the wound on the head might have accelerated the death.

Mr. Myers, another surgeon, corroborated this evidence.

The prisoners put in a written defence, in which they denied the charge of cruelty, asserted that the deceased had been well fed and clothed, but was of a most violent temper, frequently refusing her food, casting off her clothes and throwing herself with violence on the ground. On the day of her death she was more than usually violent and stubborn, and when in the evening she had been put in the knife-house for a short time, she refused to leave it, and was brought into the dwelling-house by force, when she died while the servants were in the act of washing her in warm water. The contusion on her head, they declared, must have proceeded from her throwing herself on the ground. The defence mentioned Mrs. Mignon being the wife of an officer in the service of his country in India, and the mother of two children, and alluded to the calumnies that had been propagated against them, which, however, had not prevented their voluntary appearance to take their trial.

The Judge was about to charge the Jury, when the Foreman said they were satisfied, and returned a verdict acquitting all the prisoners.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, March 24.

THE DIORAMA, REGENT'S-PARK.

A private view was given on Saturday of the new pictures opened this day at the Diorama; and it gives us great pleasure to state, that, taken together, they may be considered as the best which have appeared since the opening of the exhibition. The architectural subject, *The Cloister of St. Wandrille in Normandy*, has all the high finish and execution which have commonly distinguished the production of M. Bouton, with one or two circumstances of novelty in its invention and arrangement. The ruin represented is that of a convent of the Gothic order, partly unroofed, and in a state generally of dilapidation; and the view differs from those before exhibited in giving a sight of *two* aisles,—the one to the right, and the other to the left of the visiter,—down both which he looks at the same moment, being himself placed at the angle of their intersection. The effect of this division of the space is, of course that each vista is considerably less extended than those which have been shown in former pictures;—than that, for instance, in the *Canterbury Cathedral*, or the still larger one in the *Chapel of Rosslyn*; but the painter has availed himself of this circumstance to produce one or two new varieties of effect. The light reflected, for example, upon the dark-coloured wall which forms the bottom of the left hand aisle or avenue, will be found admirably expressed. From the comparative short extent of the passage, the wall seems far closer to the observer than similar terminations in any former view; and its flat surface seems almost palpable. A couple of old barrels that stand about midway in the avenue, look as if they were left there on purpose to overthrow any wanderer who might stray down it in the dark; but no doubt suggests itself that any man who saw and went round the obstruction might walk on until he was stopped by the end of the *cul de sac*—the mass of brickwork or masonry in front. The right aisle is, to borrow a phrase from the theatrical architects, no less indisputably, from beginning to end, "practicable;" and a plank which is laid from the floor to a level a few feet higher, for some purpose of repair, is one of the very happiest "still life" morsels that M. Bouton has ever executed: it is impossible to avoid believing that by stooping, we could pass under it. A large stone lying at the same point, from which a number of fragments have been chipped, deserves equal commendation.; a hundred pieces are scattered about, and yet every one has evidently belonged to the larger mass, and might still be fitted on to some inequality or other of it. Another delightful point in the picture, is the small court or quadrangle—almost an episode to the chief design—which is seen through the arches of the cloister nearest the spectator, surrounded on three sides with walls, still complete enough to show the gaps that formed the windows, while the absence of the roof serves from time to time to admit the sunshine, or exhibit other incidental changes of the sky. The long desertion and decay of this little quadrangle is admirably marked by all the architectural details connected with it. The grass which grows on the floor is of that sickly yellow hue which belongs to vegetation little exposed to sun or air. And a thin bush that rises at that angle of the square next the observer, so that the further points are seen, or appear to be seen, through it, is transparent in the most extraordinary degree; it is scarcely possible to be satisfied that it stands on the same surface with the objects apparently behind it. There are some other points in the picture which we don't like so well; and these are chiefly those which belong to the mechanical arrangement, called (it is rather difficult to understand for what reason) "the effects of light and shade." The sky, for instance, seen through the roofless building, does not entirely please us; its regular alternate masses of black and white, without a single shade of any other hue, are certainly, too uniform and the "trembling of the leaves of the shrubs," upon which considerable stress is laid, seems a little display that might well have been omitted. We may extend the same observation even to the business of the opening and shutting the door. There is no sufficient cause, made apparent, to produce these results; and they fail therefore, of necessity, to appear perfectly natural. The door seems to open, and the leaves to wave *of their own device*. There is no acting force,—no current of air, for example,—suggested in any way to the spectator, which should account for such movement. The visiter is sensible only, as far as the ordinary indications go, of a profound and unbroken calm all around him; and the leaves of bushes are agitated at the bottom of a well, where a very strong wind would scarcely be capable of reaching them. Another fault, and one which we can hardly pardon in the painter, is the abominable stained glass window which he has placed at the bottom of his right hand aisle, over the door that blows open. This object is the meanest and most vulgar that can be conceived: it looks like the windows, not of a church, but of a "water-closet," and its glaring blue colour forcibly catches the eye, and diverts it from that sober and quiet beauty which so eminently distinguishes the rest of the picture. If the actual ruin represented possesses such a window (three or four panes of bright blue glass remaining entire; which material of 50,000 times more durability is in destruction on every side of them!), it was the bounden duty of M. Bouton to have exercised so much judgment as to have left it out; but we take any such fact to be impossible. If there had been one stone and one schoolboy in all France, it never could have been permitted to remain so long; and where there was any glimmering of good taste, it certainly ought not. These, however, are slight matters of objection to a picture which possesses very extraordinary force and merit; and of which we could say a great deal more in commendation, if we had not to notice the second view, *The Village of Unterseen*, which is the best landscape that M. Daguerre has painted; it exceeds even, we think, his picture in the first exhibition *The Valley of Sarnen*. The fact is, that it has always been by the denser masses in the foreground of thes dioramic landscapes that the chief effect has been produced, and the view in this instance is well calculated to exhibit the best power of the particular style. The more distant features have never been good in any of the pictures, and we cannot commend them here but the effect of the foreground, looked at from a proper point, is almost unequalled. Leaning over from the seats on the front row of which is called the "amphitheatre" of the building, the spectator looks down upon the picture, *into* the High-street of the village of Unterseen, and it is difficult for him to get rid of the impression that he could drive a chariot of full size all the way up it. The *chaussee*, or pavement, is clearly composed of distinct and independent stones; and the light, when the sun breaks out, is refracted from the inequality of their edges or surfaces. The houses, too, and all the appointments connected with them, appear of the full size of reality, besides being represented with a very extraordinary minuteness and nicety. The flight of steps leading to the door of the large *chalet*, or farm-house, on the right hand; the wooden gallery, with the linen hanging to dry in it, in the upper part of that on the left; the marked interval or "lane" that seems to turn aside between the first house on the left-hand, and the second; all these are objects—besides the picturesque roofs of the houses—the half-open doors and windows—and the trunks of the felled pine-trees lying in the street, especially two on the right-hand side, with their fresh cut ends pointed towards the spectator;—all these are points not only most curiously and accurately painted, but extremely well selected for the purpose of the artist. Among the very few features not quite so fortunate, we may mention the pool of brown water, with the logs lying in it, immediately in front of the large house, on the right-hand of the picture. The reflection of the posts, rails, &c. (from above), in this water, is too vivid. The effect is not that of water and of reflection, but of a hollow space below, in which the objects actually appear; and we have already observed, that we do not like the mountains in the back-ground; the colouring seems to us too green; and the impression of distance is decidedly wanting. Notwithstanding these slight inequalities, however, we may fairly congratulate both Mr. Bouton and Mr. Daguerre upon more than average success in their present productions. The landscape view has no effects of motion attempted in it; and this forbearance strikes us as a matter rather of advantage: because, if the pictures are to be made living and moving scenes, the accompaniments might be got in upon a better scale and in a better way than is attempted now. With a very little effort of machinery, the sensible sound or other necessary effects of rain, wind, or thunder, might be conveyed to the spectator, as well as a mere atmospheric indication, sometimes the mere effect upon peculiar objects, without any general or intelligible indications at all. If we are to have something besides painting, such a scene as a landstorm viewed from the interior of a ruin, might be accomplished; or, at least something better than the shaking of a few leaves without even the semblance of a breath of air to agitate them.

In conclusion, we may observe, that a portion of the sky exhibited in the cloister scene has been damaged (probably by carriage) and should if possible be restored; and we farther recommend our readers to see both pictures from the front row of the pit or amphitheatre; because, in looking from the background of the building, where the frame-work of the picture and the company are necessarily taken into the prospect, half the illusion is destroyed.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE LATE COLONIAL SYSTEM.

DEATH OF CHARLES D'ESCURY, ESQ. LATE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(From the Times, Jan. 24.)

We have no satisfaction in directing the minds of our friends to painful subjects, and never have done so but where it was our proper business to hold up to their observation some melancholy facts, or odious characters, as materials from which lessons of public usefulness might be drawn. The death of Mr. D'ESCURY, late of the Cape of Good Hope, is alluded to in an article to which we have this day given insertion; and if compassion towards the ruined—the literary as well as figuratively ship wrecked—family of that unfortunate gentleman had been the only sentiment which our correspondent's narrative was likely to produce on reflecting Englishmen, we might have felt indeed that an apology was required for the publication of it; but at the same time we should have had no right to claim credit for the discharge of a political duty. The death, however, of Mr. D'ESCURY appears not to have been the only calamity which he was doomed to undergo. He is represented to have been a persecuted man—to have dared to act like an honest servant of the Crown, in communicating to the Ministers of his Sovereign certain matters, establishing the delinquency of a Nobleman high in office at the Cape;—to have incurred, not only (as was quite natural) the resentment of that noble and most estimable Lord, but what must seem the reverse of natural, the hatred of another noble Lord—an Earl, then at the head of the Colonial Department, and the very Minster who ought to have gratefully thanked the spirited informant, and recommended him to the Royal protection. An accident, in which Mr. D'ESCURY had no concern, was seized upon as ample ground for his destruction: he lost his office, and died of a broken heart, leaving behind him a family in utter destitution.

Mr. D'Escury, late inspector of Government Lands and Woods at the Cape of Good Hope, had since the arrival of the Commissioners of Inquiry, fallen under the displeasure of Lord Charles Somerset. Under the impression that a public servant ought to regard his oath, and perform his duty fully and fearlessly, he had communicated to Lord Bathurst certain facts connected with Lord Charles Somerset's administration, which in the opinion of the noble Earl amounted to "impeachment"; and the Commissioners were directed to inquire into them. Mr. D'Escury supported his statements by the most decisive evidence. Indeed, the facts were known to the whole colony. His own conduct in his office, was also made to undergo the severest scrutiny; but the result was so favourable to his character for uprightness, ability and attention to business, that his persecutors, though highly incensed, thought it dangerous to ruin him at that time. But Mr. D'Escury was made to feel from that moment that he was a "*marked man*," and that a plausible pretext only was wanted to crush him for ever. Aware that the strongest efforts were making in the Colonial office to obtain his removal from his situation as Inspector, he sent to a friend in England, who had once filled the highest station in the colony, documents by which he could be successfully defended, should Lord Bathurst proceed to extremities against him. This was considered by his friends as a perfectly fair mode of proceeding, and one distinctly pointed out the dangerous situation in which he stood. But unfortunately, from some misunderstanding, the gentleman alluded to published to the world some of the documents, not for Mr. D'Escury's vindication, but for his own; and for this unauthorised act of another, Mr. D'Escury was immediately dismissed from office: this too, at the instant when he had been led to expect that his shamefully inadequate salary—paid in a currency depreciated twenty-five per cent, by the management of Lord Charles was to be raised to 800*l* per annum. He had previously been utterly unable to lay up any provision for his family; and now, after fourteen years of faithful and approved service, he saw himself reduced at once to indigence—perhaps to want. Notwithstanding the kind sympathy expressed towards him by the colonists by whom he was justly esteemed and valued, it was evident from the first that this blow had broken his heart. He resolved however to proceed to England to vindicate his character, which before an impartial tribunal, he had ample means of doing; and accordingly he embarked on the 7th of November last, for this country. Perhaps he was not quite aware of the power of public opinion in England, and rated the influence and power of Lord Charles Somerset too highly. His letters to his friends here were very desponding though indicating a clear and self-approving mind, and showing to great advantage the genuine goodness of his heart. But his spirit was deeply wounded, and before he had been six weeks at sea, death relieved him for ever from the malice of his enemy.

Mr. D'Escury was a man of excellent abilities and great attainments. Upright and candid in his intercourse with society he evinced on all occassions a scrupulous sense of honor and his manners were distinguished for mildness and urbanity. It is consolatory also to reflect, that he was a sincere Christian, and to find that even when the destitute condition of his wife and children to whom he was devotedly attached was rending his feelings, he sought and found peace of mind and confidence in the consolations of religion. Those who have caused the death of this noble minded and most amiable man may perhaps scoff at this; but the time may come when they too, may *need* these consolations and seek for them with different success.

We would now ask, is this system to be continued in the Colonial office? Is Lord Charles Somerset acquitted? Is his friend Rivers, who ruined the English settlement, rewarded? Are the corrupt tools of his ominous policy pensioned, and such men as Mr. D'Escury persecuted even to the grave? Are such things true or are they mere inventions? These questions must be answered to Parliament and the public ere long, if there be one man in the house who has not sacrificed all claim to character or independence.

(FROM THE ATHENÆUM.)

THE DRAMA.

'HAMLET.—Good, my lord, will you see the players well bestowed? Do you hear, let them be well used.

'POLONIUS.—My lord, I will use them according to their desert.'

In giving our occasional attention to the Drama, our observations will not, perhaps, be exactly in the tone of the regular 'Theatrical Criticisms' which are, just now, so rife; but though we may shape them after another fashion, it may be one which our readers will ultimately like just as well. We are not among those who affect to despise the stage: our literature owes to it, beyond question, many of its brightest glories; and, during the last century, Acting, as an art, was probably that which was cultivated among us the most successfully. It is well to lament the present state of the Stage; but to hold the drama generally in contempt is a misplaced affectation. The art of Shakspeare and of Congreve, of Garrick, and of Siddons, is not a subject to be so despatched. 'Nobody is now ever seen at a play,' is Mrs. Slipslop's allegation; and we all know the full force of the word *nobody*, according to that lady's vocabulary. But we confess we think that the assertion itself is much on a par with that of the footman in 'Tom Jones,' who, in criticising the 'Provoked Husband,' says, 'There was a great deal of low stuff in it about a country gentleman come up to town to stand for a Parliament-man; and there they brought a parcel of his servants upon the stage—his coachman I remember particularly; but the gentlemen in our gallery could not bear any thing so low, and they damned it.' We think the *ton* of not going to the play very much on a par with that of 'the gentleman' just mentioned; and we believe it to exist only among pretty nearly the same class of persons. It is true, that the conflicting of the hours of dinner and of the play does produce some effect; but let the reader who is inclined to be fashionably sceptical, run his eye over the list of names of the owners of the private boxes at the two great houses, and he will see among them those who stand upon far higher ground than any mere fashion could place them,—whose claims to distinction rest upon intellectual, as well as ancestral and aristocratical honors.

But to us all this is matter of supreme indifference. Whether certain people do go to the play or not, does not increase or decrease the value of the individual amusements in the smallest degree. If a man be ashamed to say he has been to see *Othello, or The School for Scandal*, let him avow it, and proclaim his own deficiency of taste for himself.

Before we proceed to review the passing novelties of the day, let us cast a rapid *coup-d'œil* over the stage, as it exists at the commencement of our labours, at this, the beginning of the year 1828. It will show to our readers what our general ideas on the subject are, and be, as it were, a sample whereby to judge how far they may trust our judgment, when they have no means of forming an opinion for themselves.

And first, a few words as to the present state of dramatic writing: this we must, at once, admit to be at a very low ebb indeed. Whenever, by any chance, and it is an exceedingly rare one, any thing rises to the rank of being accounted a lively and entertaining piece, it is a moral certainty that is a translation from the French;—we beg pardon, there is a daintier phrase, which, as long ago as the days of Sheridan, was fashioned to be used to 'ears polite;'—such pieces are 'not *translated, only taken* from the French.' Really, this peddling, pilfering work is an homage to a foreign country, which it is too degrading for a nation asserting intellectual independence, and claiming intellectual distinction, to pay. The country which has produced Shakspeare, Johnson, Fletcher, Otway, Wycherly, Vanburgh, Congreve, Farquhar, and Sheridan, cannot now put forth a two-act farce without robbing one, perhaps two, foreign pieces for its concoction. And, in nine cases out of ten, how vapid and ricketty is the production which our *Dramatists* (heaven save the mark!) thus put together! The crucible of these gentlemen seems to be possessed of properties the converse of those of Medea's kettle—what goes in fresh and vigorous comes out tottering and decrepit.

There is, again, another orchard which these 'habit and repute thieves' are accustomed to plunder. To attempt to do any thing original, they never dream of; it would be an indirect infraction of the great laws of dulness, to which their confraternity implicity bow down; It would be an act of high treason against the august majesty of plagiarism. When, therefore, the French source fails them, they seize upon some unhappy novel, which has the bad fortune to be sufficiently conspicuous for them to covet; they turn it inside out—topsy-turvey*; retain the author's dialogue,—thus making him the unwilling pander to his own disgrace,—retain also the title of his work, that he may not have the slender chance of escaping recognition; and thus having turned a good romance into an execrable opera or melo-drama, they talk with the utmost complacency of the suc-

* A most furious instance of the degree to which these things are carried, occurred a season or two ago at the Adelphi Theatre. The American novelist, Mr. Cooper's, 'Tale of the Pilot,' which has for its hero Paul Jones, and for its action his celebrated exploits on the English coast, was, by the play-wright of this establishment, regularly *inverted*,—that is to say, the adventures were given to an *English* vessel on the American coast, and all the author's dialogue was put, *mutatis mutandis*, into the mouths of the exactly opposite parties to those to whom it belongs in the original. For Mr. Cooper's national feelings—and from his having constantly selected his country's history as the basis of his works, we may infer the pride he takes in it—such a proceeding could not but be as gratifying as it was becoming to the political and literary honesty of our own nation.

cess of *their* piece (!!) and remorselessly appropriate the profits arising from the disfigurement and destruction of a work previously of high merit and corresponding reputation! A very ludicrous rebuff which one of these gentlemen met with, has come to our knowledge: A very pretty and successful romance had undergone the usual emasculation into an opera: and, from the circumstance of the tale being interspersed with pieces of poetry, which had been adopted by the dramatiser for the songs, the *appropriation* of the unhappy novelist's production was more than usually complete. A day or two before the opera was to come out, the dramatiser brought his MS. to the publisher of the romance, (an eminent bookseller, in Bond Street,) and said that, in consequence of his being so, he thought it right to make him the first offer of the opera also. The bibliopole turned over the leaves of the MS. for a short time, and then said, "Why, Mr.——, I am thinking, if I buy your work, how far I shall be re-purchasing my own copy-right." The hint was sufficient, and the "opera now performing with immense applause," was published elsewhere:

There is also another most pitiful doctrine, or at least practice, which, as it relates to operas, may be mentioned here. It is the fashion to pay no manner of attention to the dramatic merit of an opera, but to engraft the music upon some piece, which the manager of a booth in Bartholomew Fair would toss into the mire in disdain. Not to rake up the ashes of the dead, there is, at this moment, an instance at each house of this contemptible custom. Nobody, we think, will dispute, that both the 'Seraglio' and Isidore de Merida,' are, as dramatic pieces, of a degree of demerit, for which the English language has no term low enough. The scenery is eminently at once gorgeous and beautiful. The music is, if not of the first class, yet sufficiently pleasing and praiseworthy; but the operas themselves! we have no term by which to characterize them.

How, then, do we stand at this time as regards dramatic writing?—TRAGEDY? There is no such thing; it scarcely even continues to be attempted. The last, as far as we recollect, are 'Ben Nazir,' and 'Foscari.' Need we, then, talk of tragedy? COMEDY?—we had a comedy last year—'The School for Grown Children',—the only regular five-act comedy that has been produced for several years.* Mr. Morton, in his best days, was one of the feeblest writers of a very feeble age; and, by this last piece, he seems to have been determined to keep up the enviable pre-eminence. As our only comedy for a considerable period, we confess that we had much rather not converse with an intelligent foreigner on the subject. Of OPERA, we have already spoken in its dramatic character: our comments on Music we reserve for our notice of the principal Singers. We will admit that we occasionally have a good laughable FARCE, and sometimes a forcible MELODRAMA;—but still the besetting sin crosses our path— he latter are always, and the former generally, *taken from the French.*

This is but a poor picture of the existing state of our dramatic literature; but can any one deny it to be a true one? The misfortune is, that, with one or two exceptions, the writers for the Theatres hold a very low rank in literature. The crowd of literary talent which exists is all devoted to other branches of exertion. No one great, or even eminent, name writes for the stage. It is difficult, probably impossible, to account for this satisfactorily. We have heard it attributed to many causes, but none of them seem to us to go to the root of the matter. It has been said that the pecuniary profits are so much less than those arising from other forms of composition, that it is not worth the while of popular writers to devote their talents to the stage. But we question the truth of this. Besides the copyright—which, if the play be a successful one, may be sold for a considerable sum—the Theatre's regular rate of remuneration is certainly equivalent to what an average writer would receive for the exertion of his talents for a similar length of time to that which it would take him to write a play. And, if one of the great stars of literature were to be persuaded to compose for the stage, we are convinced that the Managers would be only too happy to pay him in proportion to his reputation. Mr. Harris gave George Colman 1,000*l.* for 'John Bull' before he had put pen to paper. *This* does not argue much niggardliness in paying for dramatic writing, supposing it to be worth paying for. As for the pieces stolen from the French, or transmuted from novels, of which we have been speaking above, we think they are far too highly paid; for they are treated as original compositions;—while the unhappy author, whose work has been scalped and flayed, gets nothing but his mortification for his share

We think, then, that the reluctance of distinguished literary men to write for the stage is not attributable to the fear of scanty remuneration. We have already said we conceive it to be highly difficult satisfactorily to assign the real causes; but we incline to believe that the following are among the chief. First, we attribute it to the present *fashion* in literature, which sets decidedly in another direction. The high rank which narative fiction has of late years assumed in literature,—originally, perhaps, from the merit and success of the Waverley Novels,—has undoubtedly induced an extremely large proportion of the literary talent of the country to devote itself to that style of composition. Nothing is more certain, or can be more easily traced through literary history, than the existence, successively, of these *tides* of literary taste. At one period, the bent of the age is to poetry; at another, to the drama; at a third, as now, to novels and romance. Nor is this to be attributed to servile imitation: it is no more than that the models of excellence with which the mind is, for the time, most familiar, naturally decides the *direction* of talent towards this path or that.

Another, though a secondary, cause is, we think the reluctance to encounter an ordeal so capricious and so little to be calculated upon as that of a 'First Night.' A man who has a great reputation already won, is loth to risk it upon the chance—for it is often as completely such as the cast of a die—of how the play may 'go off' on the first night of its performance. Besides this, an actor may be dissatisfied with his part, and purposely thwart the success of the piece,—such things *have* been done; or much of the beauty, and power, and interest of the piece may depend upon the heroine, and we have no tragic actress. Or, supposing the chief parts to be adequately filled, a sensitive poet may shrink from having his verses mangled, and his conceptions vulgarized, by the Quinces, Bottoms, Snouts, and Starvelings, who are cast into the subordinate characters. We are convinced, that with a man who is already possessed of a great name, all these considerations will weigh strongly.

We now come to the existing state of the stage as regards actors; and here, we certainly have a far richer harvest of talent to contemplate. It is the fashion to speak sneeringly of the stage in this respect also, as compared with former times; but here we think great injustice is done: for, with the one exception, (and we admit it is a great one,) of the absolute want of a tragic actress, we question whether there was ever a greater sum of talent upon the stage *at one time*. We lay this stress upon 'at one time' from having often heard names strung together in a retrospective eulogy of 'olden times,' which, in fact, flourished successively, and not together. Let us run over a few of the most prominent of those on the present roll

On looking back over what we have already written, we fear that the pursuit of this second branch of our subject to its close, would extend our observations to an inconvenient length: and as we should regret breaking off at any other period of them than this, we defer entering on the proposed enumeration till our next, in which we shall be certain of carrying it through without interruption.—*January 2nd.*

There are one or two exceptions to this—such as 'Pride shall have a Fall,' 'Love's Victory,' &c. But the former had music to help it out; and the latter has a translation from the Spanish. Though heavy, it had a good deal of merit in the writing.

LETTERS FROM THE CONTINENT.

NO. I.—VERSAILLES.

I never yet heard a Frenchman bestow the slightest praise upon Versailles, without adding, in the same breath, some qualifying exclamation, to the following effect:—"Mais, mon Dieu, Monsieur, que c'est bein triste." And so it is, in every possible respect, though, at the same time, beyond comparison, the neatest town in France. And yet, I can well believe, there would be the extreme difficulty in convincing him who had never seen it, that the place is realy *triste*, for it is one of those upon which imagination has been busy from our school-boy days, and busy too after its usual fashion—beautifying and hallowing, until at length the lordly chateau, with its dependencies of town and gardens, has been so completely fixed for us on enchanted ground, that the spell, like that over certain fairy castles, can be broken only by knocking, in person, at the portal. It would be vain, accordingly, for me to suppose that others would so far rest satisfied with my experience, as to acknowledge the truth of its result; and if, therefore, I attempt to explain (as far as the causes of a feeling so complex will admit of explanation), why it is that a melancholy, at first wholesome and by no means unpleasing, but soon darkening in its tints, never fails to settle upon those amongst the visitors to Versailles, who have the least pretentions to being formed of that "procelaio clay" upon which mind, as well as appetite, exerts an influence, it is simply in justification of the assertion I have made.

For myself, I know not how it was, but I felt a strange depression of spirits almost from the moment I found myself within the double valley; and when rushing forward towards the chateau, with all the eagerness of curiosity. I passed through the grand entrance, it was with that subdued tone of feeling—that self-same reverential awe, with which I have so often wandered through the ruins of some gothic abbey, where the sense of beauty is painfully mingled with the mournfulness of desolation, and with the humiliating consciousness of the vanity of human hopes and the nothingness of human power. I do not however, insist upon this for it might have been constitutional or accidental, the effect of a peculiar temperament, or of a heavier atmosphere; but I say there is absolutely and essentially something in the very magnificence of Versailles, fatiguing to the eye and saddening to the heart—in that line and rule regularity of every thing around—in those rows of huge time-honoured trees between which the grand avennes stretch away, as if they would never terminate—in those long wide streets, through which the current of existence seems only as it were to trickle—in that deserted chateau with its countless chambers,

"That were not made for solitude—"

and in those vast gardens, from which nature has been utterly banished, or made to assume the fantastic dress of art. And such is Versailles—such in its society—or perhaps the aspect of the latter is, if possible, the more sombre of the two. Thanks, however, for this, to the English who are domesticated here in such numbers, and have contrived to infuse into it even more of gentle, manly dullness than we are accustomed to at home. But no wonder; for there are those amongst them who have good reason to be melancholy—men who started in life with every advantage fortune could bestow, and abused them all—men who, having passed their earlier years in the fever of excitement and the glare of fashion, have quite lost the relish for tranquil or for simple pleasures, the all sufficiency of which in boyhood makes it the true season of delight. Versailles is to them, in consequence, a wide prison, through which they wander, like the Preadamite Sultans, through the specious splendours of the Hall of Eblis, dissatisfied with themselves, with each other, and with every thing around—mourning unavailingly over the past, and hopeless of the future. These victims to what the world in courtesy calls folly, are of course but as units amidst hundreds. They reside at Versailles, not because they like it, but because it is convenient. Well nigh reduced in all probability, to the pittance secured to their wives, it would be impossible for them to support a proper rank in Paris (the dearest city on the Continent,) and a long journey to a place more distant and more cheap, would not be advisable, even did they desire to hear less of their land's language, or to remove farther from their own England.

Of the other English there are here, some have left home simply to economise, others to educate their children at a cheaper rate, and as they fancy in a better manner. All are, of course, in some way or other attached to families, as no man that was single and free to act, would for a moment think of staying more than a week or two at Versailles.

Now, of the three classes I have mentioned, the persons in my mind most to be pitied are those who left England to give their children a foreign education; for the great probability is, that they are thereby laying the seeds not only of future misery to themselves, but of utter ruin to their families. This, however, is a matter of too grave import to be touched upon, as it were, in passing. It deserves a separate consideration. Let me, therefore, content myself with adding, that the French part of the society is (as might be supposed), generally speaking, not good. There are always numbers of officers, but they are bad acquaintances in all parts of the world, and worse in France than elsewhere, as being lighter in pocket and principle (I mean towards women,) than those of any other civilized nation. In their soirees here, cards are the great, almost the only amusement. Several English families, of a better taste, have endeavoured, after the Parisian fashion, to introduce soirees purely musical, but always in vain. This is a great annoyance, and there is no remedy, for the Versaillians of the better class have no public place of amusement in which they can pass an evening. There is a theatre, to be sure, but it is seldom opened, except upon some grand occasion—such as a visit from the Comedie Fraucaise—or, latterly, from the Anglo Parisian Company. I have now run myself regularly to a baulk in moralizing and gossip, so let me see if I cannot turn chronicler for half an hour.

The town of Versailles, as it at present stands, is placed on and about the hills that divide the double valley lying between the heights of Satory and those of Picatdie or Jardi. The received opinion is, that it derives its name from one of the two villages built upon the arable land between these hills and the ancient marshes of Porchéfontaine, Glatigny, and Choix aux Bœufs, and called Versailles, from the circumstance of the corn grown upon this land being frequently blown down by whirlwinds, to which, from its situation, it rested constantly exposed. The existence of this village can be traced to a very remote period. It appears, from certain ecclesiastical archives, that so far back as the 11th century, there was an altar there dedicated to St. Julian, and entitled—"Altare sancti Juliani de Versailis." It was a dependency from the Abbey of Marmoutier, and served by Monks, the principal of whom bore the name of Prior. So much may be taken on the faith of history, but if tradition be believed, the Priory was founded in the tenth century by Hugues, Seigneur de Versailles. In the year 1182, its dependence was transferred to the Church of St. Magloire, at Paris. An Act of Philip Augustus, dated St. Germaine, confirms this change

In 1632, Antoine de Bonnier, [illegible] Martial de Lomeine (one of the victims in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew,) and Seigneur of Versailles, sold the territory to Louis XIII. It had always been a celebrated hunting district, the neighbouring hills being from time immemorial covered with wood. It was this that attracted Louis, and finally obtained for Versailles the establishment of a Royal Residence, an advantage which has never been conferred by the Kings of France, except upon a forest country. When Louis XIII. got possession of Versailles, the Seigneurial house stood upon the declivity of the hill facing the heights of Satory, the summit being occupied by a windmill, the site of which is now covered by the great chateau of the Bourbons. But if here a windmill has given place to a palace, it is different at Franconville-la-Garonne, where one of these emblems of mutability stands upon the ruins of a chatean, somewhile inhabited by the Princes of the first dynasty. The little chatean or hunting lodge of Louis XIII. was built upon the top of the hill, so as to look down upon the entire of the double valley. It appears from the date of divers acts and letters patent of this Monarch, that he generally spent the month of October (the best hunting month) at this chatean. Louis XIV, however, made it his principal residence. No good reason can be assigned for this—it was simply a caprice upon the part of that abandoned profligate and tyrant. His desire to leave St. Germain, however, where, from a dislike to Paris, he resided, after reaching his majority, is satisfactorily accounted for. He was, like the greater number of the oppressors of mankind, superstitious, and his mind was shadowed, because, in the rich and vast prospect which the old chatean of Francis I, commands, his eye could rest upon the ancient abbey of St. Denis—the great monument in which.

"The bones of all his buried ancestors were laid."

Acordingly, in 1661, having conceived the idea of occasionally residing at Versailles with his Court, he commenced in some sort surrounding the little chatean of his father with an immence building. He was enabled to inhabit it about eleven years afterwards. In 1682 the Court was established there. At this period the town consisted of three small and distinct quarters; the one to the south was known by the name of the "Old Town," and it in fact stood upon the site of the ancient village; that to the north, was called the "New Town;" that near the hill, Molbauron Bel Air. None of these quarters approached the chateau nearly. Louis would suffer but one building close to his gates, that was the new chateau of Clagny, which he had built for Madame de Montespan—history tells us why. Up to the time of his death, Louis XIV.'s residence at Versailles was only interrupted by short visits to Fontainbleau, Compiegne, or Chainbord—Here it was he lived for so many years in his power and his pride; and here it was he at length died, as Byron beautifully expresses it, a bankrupt in means and glory.

During this long period the town went on increasing in size and in prosperity; but, after the King's death it was destined to experience a reverce. In 1715 the Court was removed to Paris, and was held there until 1722, when Louis XV. brought it back to Versailles. During these seven years the houses had fallen three fourths in value. Louis XV. made Versailles his principal residence. His example was followed by Louis XVI. who remained there until the moment of his unfortunate journey to Paris in 1789. The ill-fated Monarch, however, left but few friends behind him. No town in France displayed afterwards more decided hostility to the Bourbons. This, in all probability, arose from its having had an opportunity of observing them closely, and so knowing them in their true character. The town has been styled by modern writers the cradle of the Revolution (*Cercean de la Revolution.*) The chateau, notwithstanding, ran some risk of being destroyed, in the excitement that existed during the first days of liberty. It was happily saved from the fury of the people (anxious to overturn every monument of tyranny, as the reformers in Britain were of Popery) by the firmness of the existing authorities. Even at a later period it was proposed to cut down the timber in the gardens, to raze the buildings, and sell the ground. This project was abandoned, however, chiefly upon the representations of the architect Lefvi. He showed that every thing about the royal domain might be made useful to the State, In some of the esplanades, accordingly, potatoes were sown; in others apple-trees were planted.

The chateau was covered into a receptacle for the works of art, taken from the houses of the emigrants. A public library was formed there, and also a gallery of painting and sculpture, and a collection of natural curiosities. At a still later period, when every thing had assumed a military hue, the chateau was made a sort of appendage to the hospital for invalids, and the larger buildings in the town were filled with soldiers. The Emperor restored the chateau to its rank as a palace, and repaired all the injuries it had suffered from neglect and time. Versailles is at present about the tenth town in France as to size, and the twentieth as to population.—

ANECDOTE.—Soon after the retirement of MUNDEN the Comedian from the Stage, an intimate friend happened to meet him walking in Hyde Park, his friend began to talk of old times, and of the gratification he had experienced at his performances—he then expressed himself as follows "My dear Munden I have so great a regard for you, that I really have a wish to possess some slight Token of Remembrance of you—Suppose for instance we exchange Snuff Boxes" Old Munden looked all this time very pathetic, and glancing his eye with a peculiar expression at his friends umbrella, which happened to be a new silk one—he said—"My Dear Sir, I shall be most happy, let us exchange umbrellas", his own being a most ancient one of the Cotton species—the friend of course could not object, and old Joe walked off chuckling with his New Umbrella.

☞ *See Third Sheet.*

SECOND STREET] **THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.** [SECOND STREET.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY 1828.

Continued from the Gazette.)

July Ist.—The English Ship Madras, Captain C. Beach, for London via Madras.

Passengers per Ship Madras, C. Beach Com. For Madras.—His Excellency the Governor of Chandernagore and Lady; C. R. Tulloh, Esq. Bengal Civil Service; Lieut. Mc'leod, Bengal Native Infantry; Lieut. Ommaney, Madras Cavalry; Capt. Kierulph, Country Service.

Per French Ship Paquebot of Nants for Bourbon.—Monsieur Rontauney, Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Patna, on Friday the 20th June, the Lady of Wm. Lambert, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the evening of Tuesday, the 24th June, Mrs. Bean, of a Daughter

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 26th June, Mrs Jane Crook the wife of Mr. Joseph Crook of the H. C. Bengal Marine, of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 26th June, the Lady of Capt. H. W. Wake, of the 44th Regt. of Native Infantry of a Daughter.

At Serampore, on the morning of the 28th June, Mrs. Henry Dooke, of a Son.

At Allipore, on sunday the 29th June, the Lady of Frederick Wells, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 26th June, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Wm. Eales, Mathew John Tierney M'Mahon Esq of the Civil Service, to Elisa Mary, second Daughter of Charles Mackenzie, Esq. of the same Service.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 25th June, Mrs. Sarah Swaine, after a painful and lingering illness, which she bore with true Christain fortitude for the period of 13 months, deeply regretted by her friends and relatives.

At Calcutta, on the 26th June, Miss Claudine Matilda, youngest Daughter of Mr. James Jacobs, aged 2 years.

At Howrah, on the 26th June, Mr. Thomas Davis, aged 57 years sincerely and deservedly regretted.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
THE 26TH JUNE 1828.

Mr. C. F. Thompson, Register of the Zillah Court of Bee bhoom.

Mr. C. R. Tulloh, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Futtehpore.

Gov. Gaz. June 30th.

Foreign News.

GREECE.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF GREECE.

EGINA, FEB. 10.

"If Povidence is for us, no person can be against us" At length I am amongst you, and render thanks to God.

The lively satisfaction with which you received me, and the confidence with which you surround me, pierce my heart, but the moment is not yet arrived that I can testify the whole of my duty; but I hope, the moment that your Representatives shall be legally assembled, I will make known to them the communication that I am entrusted with, that you will find that the only object of my journey and my efforts, since the month of May last, was to relieve our dear country from the hard and isolated situation in which it is placed, to the present day; and at the same time to restore without delay the happiness promised by the first paragraph of the additional article of the Treaty of London of the 6th July last, as well as to procure to it the pecuniary resources on the part of all the Powers who have signed that Treaty. The honours rendered on the 24th of this month had for object the installation of your new Government, but its ends are not yet accomplished, but they shall be the moment the Government of the Interior, strong by its laws can deliver you from anarchy; then you can give to the Allied Sovereigns a pledge of your duty towards them; but before this period you have no right to hope for the assistance that I implore for you. I am much afflicted that the National Assembly of Trezene have not furnished to the Senate sufficient force to cause its independence to triumph. It will be impossible to convoke a National Assembly before April, but during this interval, should the state of affairs continue, it will destroy all our hopes, and deprive you of the immense sacrifices you have made and sustained with so much bravery. The public character which I have sustained for more than 30 years, and the favours I have obtained from several Courts of Europe, will prove to you that the only object of my resolution is to preserve you from the horrid consequence of an arbitrary Government.

(Signed) CAPO D'ISTRIAS.

EGINA, FEB. 2—At the close of the proclamation, the President of Greece established a provisionary government under the name of Panhellenium, composed of 27 members.

The accounts from Frankfort state that a grand movement of the Austrians has taken place towards Hungary; Prussia is also making military preparations, but the German funds have not fallen.

A report prevailed at Paris that Metternich had arrived there; also that the Sultan had been strangled. The above caused a trifling rise.—*The Morning Chronicle, March 18.*

FRANCE.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

We have just received by Express from Paris the Papers of Thursday, and the *Gazette de France* dated yesterday:—

[FROM THE MONITEUR.]

PARIS, MARCH 12.—The news which has been received to-day from St. Petersburgh, justifies the apprehensions which were naturally conceived on the effect which the Turkish Manifesto would excite in that capital. This document, by whatever name it may have been called, has been considered by the Russian Cabinet as a real Declaration of War, with the more reason as repeated acts of hostility accompanied the publication of it. The Bosphorus entirely closed against navigation; Russian vessels confiscated; the influence of the Porte easily recognised in the rupture of a Treaty which Russia was on the point of concluding with Persia; the losses sustained by Odessa. So many causes of complaint did not permit Russia again to refuse a defiance so boldly offered to its power and its moderation. We must therefore, expect shortly to receive official notice of the passage of the Pruth by the Russian Army, and of the occupation of the Principalities. It is affirmed that orders have been given for the Army to commence its march on 13th April.

It is still difficult to foresee what may be the consequences with respect to the Treaty of the 6th July, of a determination which the provocations all directly proceeding from the Porte, seem to render more peculiar to Russia. The conferences at London still continue; the object of them will be to seek for means to maintain the Bond which the Porte endeavoured to break and to make the occupation of the Principalities which it has rendered inevitable, co-ordinate with the measures, which it may appear proper to take simultaneously on the side of the Morea and the Archipelago. The Russian Cabinet has given reason to believe, by the sacrifices which it has hitherto made to the common cause, that it will co-operate sincerely to maintain a conformity of views and action, which circumstances more imperious than unforeseen have alone induced it to anticipate on its own part.

If this harmony of which nothing yet indicates the interruption should continue to direct the measures taken on either side to attain the common object, the tranquillity of Europe might be guaranteed; for it would be difficult to believe, that the PORTE would still persist in braving the demonstrations which the European alliance would render so formidable by its union. This union is desirable for all parties especially for the Porte. Sensible at length to the danger of its situation, it must end by understanding it. We desire this. The question both for it and for the peace of Europe, is to be decided between the Pruth and the Danube.

After the passage of the Pruth, the Porte will doubtless consider more attentively the evidence of the danger and the necessity of its submission as well to the proposals of the Treaty of the 6th of July as to the conditions of the Treaty of Akermann, which remain to be fulfilled. It is upon the banks of the Danube that we must wish that satisfaction may be obtained for too many complicated questions would be met with by all parties upon the other side of that river, on the ruins of the Ottoman Empire.

The same letters announce, that the Treaty between Persia and Russia has not been signed, and that hostilities were going to recommence.

The Russian Army, at the moment of passing the Pruth, is abundantly supplied with all necessary resources.

Morning Chronicle. March 15.

English Extracts.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Friday, March 21.

At the Court at St. James's, the 19th day of March, 1828; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Colville Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius, he this day took the usual oath appointed to be taken by the Governors of His Majesty's Plantations.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 19.

The King has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor, to be Master-Surveyor and Surveyor General of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Most Noble William Spencer, Duke of Devonshire, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, his Royal licence and permission that his Grace may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Andrew. And the King has been also pleased to command that the said concession and especial mark of his Royal favour be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

The King has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to Vice-Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, G. C. B., the office of Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Rev. Father in God George Bishop of Rochester, the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, the same being void by the death of Dr. James Hook.

The King has also been pleased to grant unto the Rev. Henry Philpotts, D. D., the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Chester, void by the promotion of Dr. Edward Copleston, late Dean thereof, to the See of Landaff.

The King has also been pleased to grant unto the Rev. John Hume Spry, D. D., the place and dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, void by the death of Dr. Michael Marlow.

The King has also been pleased to grant unto the Rev. William Canning, Master of Arts, the place and dignity of a Prebendary of His Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George in the Castle of Windsor, void by the death of the Rev. Edward Northey.

WAR-OFFICE MARCH 20.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—To be Lieutenants, by purchase—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Henry Every, vice Leeson, promoted; Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant George, William Fox, Lord Kinnaird, vice Story, who retires.

To be Cornets and Sub-Lieutenants, by purchase—St. George Caulfield, gent, vice Every, Horatio Edward Hamond, gent., vice Lord Kinnaird.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Cornet John Villers Shelley, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord Chichester, promoted; Alexander George Fullarton, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Shelley.

58th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant-General Kennet Mackenzie, to be Colonel, vice Major-General Lord Frederick Bentinck, deceased.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MARCH 20.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Brevet-Major William Cuthbert Elphinstone Halloway, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hughes retired; Second Captain Phillip Barry, to be Captain, vice Halloway, promoted; First Lieutenant Joshua Jebb, to be Second Captain, vice Berry, promoted; Second Lieutenant Charles C. Wilkinson, to be First Lieutenant, vice Jebb, promoted.—*The Times, March 22.*

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY MARCH 24.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the order of the day for the house resolving itself into a committee of the whole house to consider further of the supply to be granted to His Majesty, should be postponed to Wednesday next.

Sir R. WILSON said, he should take the present opportunity to obtain some information from the right hon. gentleman opposite on a subject of very great importance; and he was well assured, that if satisfactory answers were given to the questions he meant to ask, the result would be extremely grateful to the country. He wished to know whether it was intended that the Treaty of the 6th July, with respect to the settlement of Greece, would be fully maintained, as had at the commencement of the session been stated from the throne? He knew that various declarations on this subject had been made by His Majesty's Ministers, both in this and in the other House of Parliament, to the same effect as that which had been made, new events had occurred, which rendered it very desirable in the eyes of many individuals that some additional declaration should be sent forth as to the policy which it was the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to follow. The new circumstance to which he particularly alluded was the manifesto—though he could scarcely give the paper that denomination,—or document, which he believed to be official, that had been promulgated by Russia. In that document it was stated that the conduct of the Porte had been such, in pre- [illegible] peace with Persia, as induced the Russian Government to declare that the truce had been broken. It had been hoped that the Treaty of Akermann would have been of a more lasting description; but Russia, it appeared, acting on the feelings which the conduct of the Porte had produced, without any motives of ambition, without any desire of aggrandizement, felt herself obliged to vindicate her own honour and interest; and in pursuance of that object meant to advance to those principalities which formed a proper line of defence for her frontier. It was perhaps fair, under existing circumstances, that she should hold those principalities, which in all former wars had been desolated by Turkey. At such a moment as this, it was desirable—more so indeed than ever—to carry into effect the articles of the treaty of the 6th of July, and to prevent Russia from pushing farther forward into countries where her establishment would be most inconvenient for the general interests of Europe. The present was a most auspicious moment for the prompt interference of this country. It was the more necessary, since it seemed that sinister reports, with respect to the conduct of this country, had gone abroad,—reports arising from fears which were founded on the invidious jealousy of individuals who wished to see the honour of England disparaged,—reports abetted by a new class of politicians, who, being extremely jealous for the maintenance of their barbarian friends, looked on the treaty of the 6th of July as a measure for the partition of Turkey; whereas he considered it as the only security for the preservation of the political existence of Greece. It was now, he thought, necessary under these peculiar circumstances, that the country should have a decided and unequivocal statement of the course which Government intended to take. He hoped, therefore, that the right hon. gentleman would state, whether it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to pursue the line of policy which had been avowed from the Throne relative to the treaty of 6th of July;—whether they would persist in adhering to the obligations of that treaty, without allowing any circumstance which might occur to induce them to depart from its fulfilment, or to abandon those whose cause they had espoused? With respect to the next question, he had on a former occasion asked for some information on the subject to which it related; but he believed at that time no advices had been received from the gallant admiral who commanded in the Mediterranean. He now wished to know whether any orders had been continued or renewed to their naval officer commanding in the Mediterranean, directing him to prevent any supply of provisions from being sent to the Turkish forces in Greece; and, also, whether orders had been issued to prevent the non-combatants in the Morea from being removed to Egypt?

Mr. PEEL said he meant to keep separate that part of the hon. gentleman's speech which amounted merely to questions, from those portions of it which involved observation and comment. The first question was one which the hon. gent. had asked before—namely, whether or not His Majesty was disposed to adhere to the declaration which he made to his Parliament on the first day of its meeting, with respect to his determination to fulfil the treaty entered into on the 6th of July; and further, whether His Majesty would adhere to it without allowing any circumstance to prevent his perseverance in the protection of Greece. Now to this he would answer—that there was no change whatever in His Majesty's determination, whenever it was in his power, to give effect to the treaty of the 6th of July. (Hear.) But when the hon. gen. asked whether His Majesty would allow any circumstance to interfere with his views on this subject, he must say that the hon. gent. put a question which, as it referred to future, contingent, and hypothetical cases, it was impossible for him or any other minister to answer. It was out of his power to answer a question so entirely depending on contingencies. He repeated, that no change whatever had taken place in His Majesty's desire and intention to do all that lay in his power to give effect to the treaty of the 6th of July. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman had referred to certain changes which had taken place in the relation between Turkey and Russia. On this point it was sufficient for him to state, that no official information had reached this country on the subject,—no declaration of war by Russia against Turkey had been received—nothing was known to have occurred to change the situation in which Russia stood at the time when the treaty of the 6th of July was concluded. Whatever apprehensions the hon. gentleman might entertain on the subject, he felt that he should best perform his duty by not discussing it until positive information was received by his Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) The second question put by the hon. gentleman was

tion, whether or not orders had been renewed, directing the officer commanding the naval force in the Mediterranean to continue the blockade of those ports of the Morea which were occupied by the Turks? In answer to that he would state, that previous to the battle of Navarino, orders were given to the admiral commanding the combined squadron to institute a blockade of those ports in the Morea that were held by the Turks or Egyptians, and to prevent reinforcements being supplied to them. After the battle of Navarino those instructions were considered as remaining in full force, and they had been acted on by the commanders of the allied squadron. With respect to the removal of persons from the Morea, to be employed as slaves, he had no hesitation in saying, that previous to the 6th of July, previous to the signature of the treaty, an intimation was given to His Majesty's Government that it was the intention of Turkey, to remove from the Morea the female part of the population and the children, for the purpose of settling them in Egypt as slaves; and a distinct notification was given to Ibrahim Pacha, that so violent and extreme an exercise of rights, if rights they could be called,—that a feeling so repugnant to the established usage of civilized nations, when carrying on war, as that of converting captive women and children into slaves, never would be permitted by His Majesty, (hear,) and that this country would certainly resist any attempt to carry such an object into effect. (Hear, hear.)

An hon. MEMBER said, he had heard with unqualified satisfaction the declaration of the right hon. Secretary. He thought it would reflect eternal shame and disgrace on any power whose conduct should tend to render the treaty of the 6th of July of no effect. And, indeed, when he looked towards Russia, he did not expect that any obstacle to the fulfilment of the treaty would proceed from that quarter; and still less did he anticipate any backwardness on the part of France or England in carrying it into effect.—*The Times, March 25.*

THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

[FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.]

THE KING'S COURT.

Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, the Marquess Wellesley had an audience of his Majesty.

At three o'clock the Cabinet Ministers held a Cabinet Council, in the room in the Palace adjoining the Banqueting Room. The Ministers present were, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst, Dudley, and Aberdeen; Viscounts Melville and Palmerston; Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Secretary Huskisson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herries.

The Ministers continued in deliberation about an hour and a half, and then adjourned to the Throne Room (with the exception of Earl Dudley), to attend the King in Privy Council. The Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Groom of the Stole, the Treasurer of the Household, and Lord Tenterden, also attended the King in Council.

Sir Charles Colville was introduced, and sworn in Governor of the Mauritius. Mr. Greville attended as Clerk of the Council.

The Rev. Dr. Ward, the Bishop of Sodor & Man, was introduced to his Majesty on his being appointed to that See, and did homage before the King upon the occasion. The Bishop of Chichester (as Clerk of the Closet), and Mr. Secretary Peel, assisted at the ceremony.

Sir Charles Wetherell was introduced to the King and kissed hands upon his being appointed Attorney-General.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Colville was introduced by Mr. Secretary Huskisson, to take leave on his departure for the Mauritius, to enter on the Government of that Island.

The Recorder of London made his Report to the King in Council of 23 convicts capitally convicted at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, during the last February Sessions, when the Law was ordered to take its course on three of them.

The Marquess of Winchester was the Lord in Waiting, and Sir William Houston was the Groom in Waiting.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, and Mr. Secretary Peel.

The Court broke up at a quarter past six o'clock.

The Duke of Clarence left town at an early hour yesterday morning, for Woolwich Dock yard, whereon Royal Highness witnessed a variety of experiments by the corps of Royal Marine Artillery, in manœuvring their guns. The Duke returned to his residence in the Admiralty at one o'clock, and held a Levee as Lord High Admiral, which was numerously attended. In the evening the Royal Duke gave a grand dinner to a large party of Naval Officers, including Admirals Sir Edward Owen and Ferrier; Captains Lord Rodney, Sir C. Cole, Hon. D. P. Bouverie, Hon. [illegible], T. Smith, M. P. [illegible], Lord Garth, Bedford, Digby, G. Grenfell, W. B. Smyth, Hallowell, Saumarez, Keeley, Robert [illegible], Vernon, and Spencer.

The Duke and Duchess of Clarence, accompanied by the Princess Caroline, honoured the performance at Covent-garden Theatre on Tuesday evening with their presence.

Cabinet Council was held at ten o'clock on Tuesday night, at the Foreign Office, Downing street, which was attended by the whole of the Cabinet ministers. The Ministers did not separate till half-past twelve o'clock.

A Naval Officer left town last night, who, it was understood, was the bearer of dispatches, for Sir E. Codrington.

Mr. Secretary Peel entertained the Cabinet Ministers to dinner yesterday, at his residence in Privy Gardens.

Count d'Alcudia, the Spanish Minister, and Count de Meltke, the Danish Minister, transacted business yesterday at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, with Earl Dudley.

Dispatches were received at the Colonial Office yesterday, from the Honourable General Ponsonby, the Lieutenant Governor of Malta.

Yesterday the fifth Lent Performance of Sacred Music on the Apollonicon was most numerously and fashionably attended. It commenced with Handel's Overture to Samson. The Song "[illegible] of life we are," from the late Mr. Russell's Sacred Oratorio (Job), and also "Silence, fond warblers," were well received; the latter was deservedly encored. Those beautiful pieces, "The marvellous work behold" (Creation), and "Sound an alarm" (Judas Maccabeus) also received encores.—*The Morning Chronicle, March 20.*

A Messenger arrived at the residence of Prince Polignac in Portland-place, on Saturday morning, with dispatches for his Excellency, from the French Government. Soon after the arrival of the intelligence, which was understood to be of an important nature, the Prince proceeded to the Treasury, and had a conference with the Duke of Wellington, which lasted above two hours. His Excellency had also an interview with Earl Dudley at the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. A Cabinet Council was summoned to meet at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, at three o'clock. The Ministers met about that hour, and had a very long sitting, not breaking up till half-past six o'clock. The Ministers present were—the Duke of Wellington; Earls Bathurst, Dudley, and Aberdeen; Viscounts Melville and Palmerston; Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Secretary Huskisson, Mr. Charles Grant, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herries.

After the breaking up of the Cabinet Council, summonses were issued from the Foreign Office for holding another Council at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Ministers accordingly met at the Foreign Office about that time. Those present were—the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington; Earls Bathurst, Dudley, Aberdeen; Viscounts Melville and Palmerston; Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Secretary Huskisson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. C. Grant. The Ministers sat in deliberation till about six o'clock.

Mr. Secretary Peel gave a grand dinner on Saturday, at his residence in Privy Gardens, to a numerous party of Members of the House of Commons. Among the party were—Viscount Lowther, Lord Henry Cholmondeley, Sir Rowland Hill, Sir Richard Vyvian, Sir E. Harvey, Mr. Watson Taylor, Mr. B. Cooper, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Dugdale, Colonel Trench, Mr. Legh Keck, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Fane, Mr. Mundy, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Bastard &c.

The Rev. Dr. Philpott has been appointed Dean of Chester.

The Duke of Gordon and Mr. Keith Douglas had interviews with the Duke of Wellington on Saturday at the Treasury.

The Lord Chamberlain transacted business on Saturday at the Treasury.

Count d'Aiglie, the Sardinian Minister, had a conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday, at his residence in Downing street.

The Portuguese Ambassador and the Mexican Minister transacted business on Saturday at the Foreign Office, Downing-street.—*The Morning Chronicle, March 17.*

The reports that have appeared in some of the papers, respecting the state of his MAJESTY are utterly unfounded. His legs are not in the least swelled, and his only complaint is a slight weakness in the knees, which renders standing for any considerable time somewhat inconvenient, though it does not prevent his MAJESTY from walking.—*Morning Paper.*

His Excellency LE COMTE DE TAIPA has arrived at GOULD'S Hotel, Jermyn-street, from Portugal.

His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON is indefatigable in his attention to business. He sleeps on a matress on a couch. His Grace rises at seven o'clock and breakfasts at eight, and directly after attends to his official duties; the post letters arrive soon after nine o'clock, to which he gives decided answers, if it be in his power, the substance of the answer being written at the corner of the letters, for his private Secretary to reply to. Soon after eleven o'clock, in general, the Duke rides on horseback to the Treasury, mostly on a white horse which is a favourite with his Grace, having rode it at the battle of Waterloo. The Duke remains closely engaged in business at the Treasury till about five o'clock except when called to attend the KING'S Privy Councils, Cabinet Councils &c. The Duke does not take any food from the time of his early Breakfast till his dinner—a period of nearly twelve hours. During the late indisposition of the Duke, which confined his Grace to the house several days, he could not be prevailed on to take any food in the middle of the day, although advised to do so by the profession.—*Morning Paper.*

Dr. RUDGE had, on Wednesday, at Limehouse among his parishioners, a sale of articles, chiefly made by the Ladies of the Spanish and Italian Refugees, and sold for their benefit. Many ladies and gentlemen attended, and most of the articles were disposed of. It is hoped that this example will be followed in other places, as it would be a means of relieving a most necessitous class of sufferers, most of whom are enduring the greatest deprivations, and were once persons of opulence in their own country.

The anniversary of St. Patrick was celebrated [illegible] Monday night in the most magnificent style. St. Patrick's Hall was crowded by a splendid array of rank, beauty and fashion. At half past nine, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant entered the apartment, supported by the Earl of UXBRIDGE and Lord [illegible], attended by his Staff and the Officers of the Household. Shortly after this Excellency's arrival dancing commenced, and continued until one o'clock. At that hour the company retired to supper after which dancing was resumed and was continued by a great number of the distinguished guests until an advanced hour in the morning. We were gratified to observe, that Irish tabinets were worn on this occassion by several patriotic ladies.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

On Thursday morning Ambrose Shearman Esq. of Patrick Street, entertained the Members of the Harrier Club, of this city, to a splendid *déjeuné*, at his villa at Ballyfrunk, in this country. After breakfast the dogs were put on and soon roused puss. The gentlemen had three capital runs in the last of which, after an extraordinary chase, puss, lay down exhausted in a dyke, but the dogs were considerately drawn off, and she was left alive, as a hare of singularly sporting merit.—*Leinster Journal.*

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday Evining, 18th March.

The news from Portugal has been the chief topic of discussion in the city; and whatever the issue may be, little doubt is now entertained here of the approaching down-fall of the Constitution. Among the facts which have brought the citizens to this conclusion, none has made a greater impression than that of Sir F. Lamb's sending back the dollars shipped for the use of Don Miguel by Messrs. Rothschild, under the guarantee, as it is now affirmed, of the British Government. The *Sir William Curtis*, which carried out the dollars, was consigned to a mercantile house in Lisbon; but the dollars, the value of which in sterling money was about 50,000*l.*, were consigned direct to the British Ambassador. When the arrival of the vessel was signified to him, he ordered her to be moored alongside the British Admiral's ship, and that no one should be allowed to go on board; and after two or three days' consideration, he gave instructions to the master to carry the dollars back to Messrs. Rothschild. It is inferred here, that if Sir F. Lamb entertained the least hope of amendment in the conduct of Don Miguel, he would have detained the specie some days longer; instead of which he deprives him altogether of a supply upon which he relied, and which, under all the circumstances, it might almost have been considered an obligation to furnish him with, had Don Miguel on his part fulfilled the expectations of him held out during his stay in England. The turn things have taken in Portugal excites very serious apprehensions among the merchants connected with that country. The holders of Portuguese stock, too are naturally in a state of extreme distrust, since they depend on Brazil, under the late treaty for the payment of the dividends, and find but too much reason to fear that Don Pedro, when he finds his authority disregarded in Portugal, may refuse to fulfil his contract. This alarm will, however, on further reflection be mitigated, when it is considered that the debt in that case would revert to Portugal, which contracted the loan, and is bound to fulfil the obligations to the English creditors in the event of any failure on the part of Brazil.

With regard to the more important question of the war between Russia and Turkey, no new information of importance has reached the city to-day, but much solicitude is still felt by the leaders of the Money-market on the subject. The funds have been restless and agitated, without any material fluctuation. Consols opened at 82¾, reached 83, then fell back to 82¾ sellers; again rose to 83⅛, and finally closed 82⅞. A good supply of money stock has come into the market, but some large purchases have on the other hand been made for the account. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds are rather lower.

Russian stock fell one per cent. late in the afternoon; and a still greater decline took place in Portuguese stock, in consequence of the news from Lisbon. The lowest price of the latter was 68½.

The letters of Friday last, from Amsterdam state that the bank of that city has reduced its rate of discount to 1½ per cent. The Northern stocks maintained prices in that market far above those quoted here, the hostile position of Russia towards Turkey not being generally known in Amsterdam.

A gentleman who has just returned from a tour of business through the manufacturing districts of the north of England states the whole of them to be in a state of great prosperity. At Halifax Bradford, Dewsbury, and Leeds, the manufacturers say that for the last six or eight months they have been constantly employed, to a greater extent than for 10 or 15 years previous, all on order, and to good account. At Rochdale, the individuals who, 12 months ago, were saved from starving by the relief committee in London, have struck work for an advance of wages. At Manchester the demand for goods has been so great, that some descriptions cannot be obtained without giving orders three or four months before hand. One firm stated that they alone had employment for 500 additional hands.

Some interesting questions were put last night in the House of Lords by Lord SOMERVILLE to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, viz. first, The probability that there would soon be a termination being put to the disastrous warfare which raged between Brazil and the Buenos-Ayrean Republics; and secondly, on the measures which the KING'S Government had taken, or was about to take, for the protection of British commerce. To these interrogatories Lord DUDLEY answered, that the intelligence received by the last mail afforded better prospects of a speedy peace than he had entertained before, though for the fulfilment of such hopes he could not positively answer; and secondly, that orders had been sent to the Admiral on that station to punish privateers bearing the flag of either of the belligerents which were not actually vessels of Buenos-Ayres or Brazil; and that whenever the legal authorities of this country should pronounce the blockade of Buenos Ayres to be a paper blockade (which indeed, they might long ago have done, as we are informed), it would be immediately broken up.

Lord STRANGFORD stated the important fact, that upwards of a million and a half in value of British goods were ready to be exported from this country to Brazil, but withheld from fear of capture by one or other of the hostile parties; and that the sum of 2,000,000*l.* sterling in *specie*, was waiting to be shipped from Rio de Janeira to Great Britain, but that the merchants were from the same cause afraid to risk the loss of it.—*The Times, March 21.*

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

A notice appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette*, announcing the payment of a portion of the Deccan Prize Money. The distribution to officers and soldiers in England commenced on that day, and ceases the 12th of June, when the shares to his Majesty's forces then remaining unpaid will be paid over to Chelsea Hospital, and those to the forces of the East India Company to the Treasuries of the respective Presidencies. The Commander-in-Chief receives 44,201*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; Major and Brigadier-Generals, 1,488*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; Lieutenant-Generals, 1,984*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.*; Colonels, 595*l.* 7*s.* 10½*d*; Lieutenant-Colonels, 357*l.* 4*s.* 8½*d.*; Majors, 238*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.*; Captains, 119*l.* 1*s.* 6¾*d.*; Subalterns, 59*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*; Troop Quartermasters, 14*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*; Staff-Serjeants, 2*l.* 19*s.* 8½*d*; and rank and file, 19*s.* 10*d.*

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MAIDSTONE.

Mary Margaret Mignon, *Hannah Nettleford*, and *Matilda Frowd*, were put on their trial for having killed Fanny Feta, by striking her with a stick, and exposing her to the weather. Mr. Broderick and Mr. Law were Counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Gurney and Mr. Platt for the prisoners.

Sarah Easterford stated that she lives in Green, which is next door to Mrs. Oddy, the mother of Mrs. Mignan. On the 11th of January, about two o'clock, she heard the cries of the girl (the deceased) in Mrs. Oddy's yard, and looking out at the window, saw her rolling in the snow; she appeared to be very weak; about an hour after she saw Matilda Frowd beat the girl with a stick; she struck her on the back about dozen times; in about an hour after, she went to the window again, and heard Mrs. Mignon say to an old man in the yard, who had a stick in his hand, beat her as hard as you can, she deserves it. The girl was crying at the time.

John Easterford, husband of the former witness, said he heard groans coming from Mrs. Oddy's yard from two o'clock on the day in question, and till about 5 o'clock, when they ceased.

George Greenaway stated, that about half-past four o'clock he saw the deceased in Mrs. Oddy's yard crying, and saw a person strike her, and say to her, "You black devil—hold your tongue."

John Dyke, a toll-collector, stated, that about half-past four o'clock, on the 11th of January, the prisoners, Hannah and Matilda, came to him at the gate-house, and, asked him to come over to Mrs. Oddy's, to frighten the black girl, and said she was so stubborn they could do nothing with her, though they had beaten her with a stick. He went there and saw the black girl in the passage; she had no shoes on; she asked for water, and a lady who was there said she should go with him. He took her to the toll-house, where she again asked for water. Hannah said if she was a good girl she should get some. He brought her back to Mrs. Oddy's, and Hannah put her in the knife-house; she had no shoes, cap, or bonnet on, and her frock was quite open; she was very cold, and there was blood on her upper lip; Hannah Nettleford told him that she had been lying on the ground the greater part of the day.

Mrs. Frances Riley stated that she lives next door to Mrs. Oddy, and about two o'clock on the 11th of January saw Mrs. Mignan in the yard, speaking to the deceased in a foreign language; she seemed to rail at her with great vehemence, and said in English—"Oh! you little black devil," and called Hannah. Witness heard Hannah's voice, and heard the child beaten; she cried and moaned very much; between seven and eight o'clock that evening something resembling a dead sort of weight was thrown down in the passage of Mrs. Oddy's house; from that time the house appeared to be in great confusion, and persons were running in and out till half-past 11 o'clock. Witness saw the black girl the day before, when she appeared in good health and lively.

...m the Persian Gulph, Bushire 27th June and Muscat 8th July.

17th Barque Admiral Benbow (Free Trader,) John Crawford, Master from Sea

Do. Persian Ship Rahemany, Hajee Ebrahim, Necquday from Bushire, 10th June Muscat 7th July

20th Ship Lady Raffles (Free Trader) Wm. Tucker, Master from London, Downs 29th March Madeira 12th April.

Do. Ship Harlequin, (Free Trader) John Omay, Master from London, and the Cape of Good Hope, 11th June.

21st The H. C. Cruizer Benares, Lieut. S. B. Haines, Com. from Bassadore, and Muscat, left Bassadore 6th July, touched at Muscat on the 10th.

Passengers per Sultan—R. Craggs, Esq.

Per Rahemany,—Mr. John Miller Merchant, Major D. Wilson, Resident Persian Gulph

Per Lady Raffles Mrs. Guy, Mrs. Denham and Child, Capt Guy, H.C. Marine, Lieut. MacKenzie, Queen's Royals, (Mr. Jackson, Mr. F. Jackson, Mr. Berthon, Mr. Orrock, Mr. Maude, Mr. Whille, Mr. Hall, Mr. Tait, Mr. Cannigham, Mr. Hatchin, Mr. Travers, Mr. Jeffrey, Cadets) Mr. Walters Vety. Surgeon, Mr. Ranney Free Merchant.

Per Benares Mrs. Jolleffe, Lieut. Sawyer, Lieut. Welstead Mr. Hawthorn Asst. Surg. Mrs. Lane and 3 Children.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 16.—Barque, Admiral Benbow, (Free Trader) John Crawford, Master to London,

Do. Recovery (Free Trader) Robt. Paterson to London.

Passengers by Barque Admiral Benbow.—Mr. W A. Crawford.

SHIPS LOADING.

Julia for London; Rising Star for London; Mary for London; H. C. Dutches of Athol for China; Abercromby Robinson for China; Marquis Camden for China; Cumberland for China; Hormusjee Bomanjee for China; Sarah for China; Hannah for China; Medina for Calcutta; Arab Futtaysalum for Calcutta; Futtayeslam for Persian Gulph; French Ship Sohie for Bordeaux.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. SHIPS.—Dutchess of Athol, Abercromby Robinson and Marquis Camden.

FREE TRADER.—Gallovedian, Rising Sar, Duncan Gibb, Mary, Surry, Medina, Julia, Ellen, Sarah, Ceres, Mary, Harlequin, and Lady Raffles.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Cumberland, Asia Felix, Oscar, Almeida, Lady Caroline, Hannah, Caledonia, and Sultan, Hashmy.

ARAB.—Rahemany, Hamaumshaw, Futtayeslam, Woolmany, Futtaysalum, Asadolbhar, and Moidinbux

FRENCH.—Sophie.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Elphinstone, Coote, Discovery Fly and Benares.

WOMAN'S HEART.

Say, what is Woman's Heart? A thing
Where all the deepest feelings spring,
A harp whose tender chords reply
Unto the touch in harmony,
A world whose fairy scenes are fraught
With all the colored dreams of thought.
A bark that still will blindly move
Upon the treacherous seas of love

What is its love? A ceaseless stream,
A changeless star, an endless dream,
A smiling flower that will not die,
"A beauty and a mystery:"
It's storms as light as April showers,
It's joys as bright as April flowers,
It's hopes as sweet as summer air,
And dark as winter it's despair.

What are it's hopes? Rainbows that throw
A radiant light where'er they go.
Smiling when heaven is overcast,
Yet melting into storms at last,
Bright cheats, that come with siren words,
Beguiling it, like summer birds,
That stay while [illegible] round them blooms,
But flee away when winter comes.

What is it's hate? A passing frown,
A single weed mid blossoms sown,
That cannot flourish there for long;
A harsh note in an angel's song,
A summer cloud, that all the while
Is lightened by a sun beam's smile;
A passion that scarce hath a [illegible]
Amidst the gems of Woman's heart

And what is its despair? A deep
Fever, that leaves no tears to weep;
A woe that works with silent power,
As canker-worms destroy a flower,
A viper that shews not it's wake,
Until the hearts it preys on breaks;
A mist that robs a star of light,
And wraps it up in darkest night.

Then what is Woman's Heart? A thing
Where all the deepest feelings spring,
A harp whose tender chords reply
Unto the touch in harmony,
A world whose fairy scenes are fraught
With all the colored dreams of thought
A bark that still will blindly move
Upon the treacherous seas of love.

Communicated by a valued Correspondent
ED. GAZ

EXCHANGE &c.

London at 6 months sight 1 | 9 a 1 | 9½
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 104½ a 105 per 100 Sas.
Madras, at 30 days sight, at 99 B'bay per 0 | 0 Scs.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Negotiable notes 133 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Sic cas
Unremittable do. 104 do. per 0 | 0 do.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 105½ B'bay per 0 | 0 Sircas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 217 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 208½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

To London....Per Ton £ [illegible]
To China....Per Candy. Rs. 26 to Rs. 28.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY 1828.

The LADY RAFFLES, Captain Tucker, from the Downs the 29th March, and the HARLEQUIN from London, last from the Cape 11th of June—dropped their anchors in our Harbour early on Sunday Morning—The following are the Passengers by the LADY RAFFLES.

Captain and Mrs. Guy, H. C. Marine; Mrs. Denham and Child; Lieut. Mackenzie, Queens Royals; Messrs Jackson; F. Jackson, Maude; Orrok; Berthon; Browne; Whitle; Hall; Paid; Cunningham; McHafie; McHitchin; Cehill; Fraser; Jefferay; Cadets—Mr. Walters Vetinery Surgeon—Mr. Kanney, Free Merchant.

Our Files of English Papers by the LADY RAFFLES, reach to the 26th March—from which we gather that the affairs of TURKEY have assumed a very different appearance, since our last advices; the PORTE has modulated her tone of defiance, and now fully appreciates the danger and absurdity of the Sultan's Manifesto or proclamation, (which has already appeared in our Paper) and seems willing to conciliate in every possible way the Meditating Powers; however, RUSSIA will not be satisfied, and has declared that independent of the Pacification of GREECE, she has her own grievances to redress, and which she is determined *upon* redressing in defiance of the Remonstrances made by the other two Powers. We here lay before our readers, an extract from a Leading Article of certainly the most influential Paper (to use a courtly expression) of the present day viz. the "*Old Times*" which will do more to enlighten them, than all we could attempt to say; the recources for obtaining information of every kind are so extensive, and the Talent so great with which this Paper is conducted, that it always has and will be a sure landmark for us to guide ourselves, through the Sea of Troubles in which the Politics of Europe are generally involved.

"We believe that no new intelligence is arrived in England since the publication of our journal of yesterday; and we therefore revert with confidence to the last statement in point of date which we therein made, that repentance—tardy repentance—had began to seize the Turkish Government. "Why did Mr. "STRATFORD CANNING go away?" said the REIS EFFENDI: "he might have been made "the organ of our communications with Rus-"sia." We do not say this, as imputing blame to that gentleman for the step which he took, but as evincing the last feeling of the Power in jeopardy. It will be too late, however, now, we fear, to attempt to appease Russia without the offer to her of something more than [illegible]. Prince METTERNICH by this time sees the issue of his arts; for he knows that had it not been for the intercourse which Turkey has had with him, for the confidence which she reposed in his superior sagacity, and his presumed knowledge of the Councils of the European States, she would never have resisted, with such sullen obstinacy, all the means of accommodation with the mediating Powers in general, and with Russia in particular.

The determination of Russia to make war upon the Turks on her own account, and for her own grievances, will place her in a singular state with the two other mediating Powers, whose only object is to effect an accommodation between Turkey and Greece. The combined fleet must separate. The Russian squadron must detach itself: those of France and England will no doubt continue in amity together. It will be the object of the Russian squadron, as appertaining to a belligerent power, to burn, sink, and destroy—to make prisoners, and to obtain booty of war. The two other squadrons have only to prevent the collision of the Greeks and Turks; but to effect this object we understand that the most powerful means will be adopted by the two Governments. The British troops in Portugal (it is less certain whether the Guards are included) are, we hear, ordered direct for the Mediterranean, and the naval force will, no doubt, be strongly, though unostentatiously, augmented: but for these purposes no addition to the navy or army will be necessary. Twelve thousand French troops, also under orders for foreign service, are, it is said, collected in the ports of the Mediterranean. In reality, the only two Powers who remain in a mediatory state, by putting an end to the Greek war, will but enable the Turks to oppose a more undistracted attention and resistance to the Russians; for it must be observed that those Powers are alike bound to prevent the Greeks from attacking the Turks, and the Turks from attacking the Greeks. They are bound to procure and establish the substantive state of the former as a free people.

With respect to the probability of a general war, we shall beg leave to recount an anecdote:—At the battle of the Nile, Captain TROWBRIDGE's ship grounded, and was unable to take her station in that glorious affair. When the fight was ended, and the officers were together, Lord NELSON, addressing the half distracted TROWBRIGE, and, "As the accident "was to happen, I am glad it alighted upon "you, for no man's reputation could bear it "better, or so well." In like manner we have reason to believe that the greatest General of modern times is most desirous of preserving peace, is a decidedly pacific Premier; and certainly no man's reputation can bear it better, or so well."

Strong suspicions seem to be entertained both by AUSTRIA and ENGLAND, that the French and Russian Governments have an understanding respecting TURKEY, and that EGYPT will be the destination of the large Force accumulating by the French, the *Morning Chronicle* says.

"Should Egypt be the destination of the French force, this will be a bitter pill for us to swallow.—Having already put ourselves to a heavy expence of men and treasure to drive the French from that country, the re-occupation will seem like a re-conquering it, and a triumph over us; and in proportion as the vanity of the French may be gratified, in the same proportion will Ministers dread the feeling of the people of this country.

But let us suppose the French landed in Egypt, and the forces of the PACHA—weakened as they must have been by the late heavy drains on them—beaten; would a Ministry be justified in deeming this a ground for hostilities?" This is a question of the utmost importance, and one most difficult to solve, should however the predicted event, take place, we hardly think, it possible that proud England would allow the FRENCH to occupy Egypt.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.

DEAL, 13th March.—Passed the Roxburgh Castle, Denny, from Calcutta.

Ditto—14th—Ditto.—Passed the Bridgewater, Manderson, from China.

Ditto—15th—Ditto.—Arrived the Repulse, Gribble, from China.

Ditto—17th—Ditto.—Arrived the Duke of York, Locke, from China.

Ditto—18th—Ditto.—Arrived the Mary, Beachcroft, from Bombay.

The Competitor and Dublin, have also arrived.

The accounts which we received some time back from PORTUGAL by the SARAH, are verified to the fullest extent by the information we gather from the London Journals, the *Times* of the 21st of March, speaks in the following way of the affairs of that Country.

"The affairs of Portugal become extremely distressing to humanity, and embarrasing as the objects of policy. Never any diplomatic person acted with more propriety, justness of view, and promptitude, than Sir FREDERICK LAMB. He secured and sent back the money confided, on our credit, to an unworthy person: he stopped the departure of the British troops. He did both those acts on his own responsibility. His Government of course approves of his conduct, and has given to it the best sanction possible by adopting it; the further detention of the troops in Portugal being now placed at the discretion of Sir FREDERICK and the Chief Commander there conjointly.

Before the blessed MIGUEL left this country, he wrote, most gratuitously and of his own free will, a letter to the most eminent Person in the realm, saying, "that if he overthrew the "Constitution, he should be a wretch, a brea-"ker of the oath, and an usurper of his bro-"ther's throne; for that it was as easy to him "to preserve as to overthrow it." We do not wholly believe the bravado comprised in the last clause here cited; but still there is little doubt that he rushed zealously and ardently to the overthrow of the Constitution, and consequently to the commission of those crimes which himself had described to be perjury and usurpation.

With the internal politics of the country, we certainly have nothing to do; but our moral sense is not the less hurt by the contemplation of such villany. Indeed, if we ourselves were allowed to deal out justice to the base herd of Portugal, who are anxious to lick the dust before a despot, and call out for an absolute King, it would be this very MIGUEL that we would select for them, among a thousand absolutes and would-be absolutes, "Take them," we would say, "and use them as they de-"serve; and we have no doubt that at last "they will avenge themselves and human na-"ture upon thee."

We have a right, however, or rather we are under an obligation, to look to the safe departure of our own troops. Have we not also a right to claim our debt from Portugal? And we should further have a right, if we chose to exercise it, to prevent the Spaniards from affording any assistance to MIGUEL. But we hope the French, while they are retreating, will look to this last point: for what would be said of the sincerity of their Sovereign—of CHARLES X. of France,—if, while he pretended to support the Charter and Constitution conceded to the French nation by his deceased brother, he were aiding by connivance in the subversion of the Constitution imparted in an equally legal and authentic manner to his people, by the King of PORTUGAL? And is not the often-mentioned no-claim of the Duke of ORLEANS to the throne of France, just as good as that of MIGUEL to the Portuguese Crown?"

The following Calcutta *Government Gazette Extra* announces the arrival of Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK in safety, at the Seat of His Government.

FORT WILLIAM, the 3d of July, 1828.

His Majesty's Ship *Undannted* arrived at 11 A. M. yesterday in Saugor Roads, having on board the Right Honourable LORD WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK and his Suite.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor General in Council.

H. SHAKESPEAR.
Offg. Chief Sec. to the Govt.

It is understood that Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK will remain on board H. M. Ship *Undaunted* until her arrival off Calcutta.

(*From the Sumachar of Monday the 21st.*)

We hear that the whole of the money which the KING OF PERSIA engaged to pay to the RUSSIANS, is in the possession of ABBAS MIRZA, and as yet has not been paid: and further that the Sultan of Constantinople sent a communication to the King of Persia in the following terms "The province of Erivan, formerly belonged to us, from whom you took it---This however was of no consequence as you were as our kindred and brethren; but we now hear that the Russians have taken it: our troops therefore shall march immediately to that province and retake it from the Russians: in this you will suffer no loss."

Having given this intimation the Sultan sent his troops against Erivan, when the Russian General received intelligence of this he delivered over Tabriz to Abbas Mirza, and marched himself with his troops into Erivan, intending first to arrange matters there and afterwards to return and receive the money from Abbas Mirza---with this resolve he set out, but we understand the TURKS have succeeded in taking possession of Erivan.

The following whimsical article is extracted from the 1st Number of the *Moombapor Vurturan* a New Mahratta Newspaper which made its debut on Sunday last. From its title it would appear the Editor had in his eye the enlightening of his fellow countrymen, who are about to take their Seats on the Petit Jury at the approaching Sessions.

A CHAPTER OF JUSTICE.

A certain gentleman in order to pacify his Child said to his Servant "Souya! go tomorrow, and bring a goat for master Dada to play with" Souya on hearing this order set off immediately.—It happened that a visitor had come to see his master that day, and a Silken umbrella which he had left in a corner on a sudden disappeared—the next day when the Master of the House, the visitor and Souya were together, the visitor said to Souya's Master—"yesterday after this Servant of yours went away, my umbrella was lost from this place--" the gentleman immediatetly began to question his Servant on the Subject, and the following dialogue took place.

Master. Souya! why did you leave this yesterday without asking leave?
Souya. The gentleman remained a longwhile.
Master. Did I not order you to bring a goat?
Souya. Master Dada did not order me.
Master. You are going to be prosecuted.
Souya. What is that to me?
Master. Dont you know this gentleman?
Souya, I never speak to any one.
Master. He is going to take you before the Police.
Souya. I have not stolen your purse.
Master. Where is the goat I mentioned Yesterday?
Souya. It rained very hard.
Master. What work have you done to-day?
Souya. This gentleman's corpse passed by (a Mahratta curse)
Master. This Gentleman's Umbrella has disappeared from this.
Souya. I was doing my business.
Master. What kind of an Umbrella was it?
Souya. Perhaps it is at home.
Master. Why did you take it away hence?
Sauya. When shall a Servent sport a silk Umbrella over his head?
Master. Restore it immediately.
Souya. Am I a thief?
Master. What then cant he recover his Umbrella?
Souya. It must be his luck.
Master. What are you joking with me?
Souya. You are the same sex as I am (i. e. you are no woman that I should joke with you.)
Master. Well will you give the umbrella now or not?
Souya. You are mad.
Master. You rascal I shall lose my character.
Souya. Your honor, I shall be obliged to slap you in the face.

TO THE VISITOR

Master. What proof have you that you brought your umbrella here.
Visitor. When I was coming to see you, your

Wife was sitting in the door. and I tickled her with the end of my umbrella.

Master. What be[illegible]d you to tickle my Wife?

Visitor. Our [illegible]tion justified me in doing so.

Here Souya got up (I presume from his Haunches) and cried "are you my master, or this gentleman" (i. e. which is the husband of my mistress?)

The visitor replied "*that* I shall leave you to judge"---upon which Souya cried out---"begone most noble gentleman that comest here to humbug people about your umbrella.

THE MASTER TO HIS WIFE

Master. When this gentleman came yesterday where were you?

Wife. I did not see him---yesterday I was engaged all the day with my Supta parayan (meaning either "Seven prayers" or "Seven Lovers.")

The good Man was convinced that his visitor was a liar, and determined to cut his Society for the rest of his life! the Sequel showed how just was his Conclusion, for the very next day Master Souya came in equipped in a new suit of Clothes, holding the very identical umbrella over his head, and bringing a goat delivered it over to his young Master.

FROM THE CANTON REGISTER.

CHINESE ADMIRAL.

AT PRESENT ON THE CANTON STATION.

This gentleman, named LEHEEMTONG, has lately written a small volume, on the requisites for an effective naval establishment, on the eastern coast of China. His pretensions to notice are founded on a long period of service, from CHEKIANG Province, southward to Fokien, Canton, and Cochinchina, under his uncle LECHUNGGEI, or, "the faithful and intrepid Le," an old naval officer on these shores.

To enable our readers to form some idea of a modern Chinese Admiral, we will make a few extracts from his pamphlet, referring the curious to the original Chinese work, for fuller information. The title of the book is.

"GOYHOY SHUYOHEN[illegible]KELUKCHAT"

"A memorial on the water-ways (or courses), and modes of fighting, at sea." "I have long thought [says the writer] that battles at sea are more difficult than those on shore. For when the waves are high, the vessel is tossed up and down, the sails are to be hoisted or lowered, and the helm to be nicely attended to; beside the capabilities of the men are different; and a disparity in the guns, and arms exists; therefore unless a regular system be adopted, no success can be expected; for the guns will not hit the mark. Victory depends on the commander, and the commander's consists in having good men. If the men be skilled in seamanship, and the method of fighting, and there be a talent for the employment of marines, with a oneness of heart, and a slaughtering effort, you may swear to effect deeds which will recompense the country's kindness. The men will be like the monarch's fingers and arms, and the Officers will be like his belly* and heart. Then, one may withstand ten; and ten oppose a hundred. Victory must be the result.

But it is hard to obtain men who are thoroughly versed in the currents tides, and courses, by sea. If one or two experienced persons be found, they are only acquainted with their native place; and are by no means well acquainted with the coast of the four provinces Canton, Fokien, Chekiang, and Kiangnan. Under these circumstances, when an enemy is met with, the commander is unable to act for himself, and is obliged to depend on a helmsman who indulges in his own caprice, to advance or recede, whence numerous failures occur, and the commander is quite handbound.

Officers indeed, who are well acquainted with the art of war; the courses to be steered; the currents and tides; the disposition of the vessel; and the way of handling the helm, are very few.

I originally possessed neither talents nor knowledge, but happily from a boy, I grew up to manhood at the heels of my uncle CHUNGGEIKUNG, who had served on the coast of all the four provinces, in the pursuit of pirates, with whom he had often fought, and always conquered. He never lost a battle. Thus having had more than ten years' experience, I obtained some knowledge of the mode of fighting and I would not be selfish but desired to publish my opinions for the use of those who are like-minded, and submit them to their perusal, hoping that their higher intelligence will make a selection.—This is my preface.'

'All naval commanders ought to be acquainted with seamanship [illegible]ing.

In the first place ship[illegible]ld built, and kept in good [illegible]

dage, firing and washing the ship's bottom, must be all carefully attended to. Then she will sail fast, and no apprehension of winds or waves need be felt, and she may dash into the enemy's line, break it or run them down.

In the next place, the "Mandarin troops" [the men of war's men] must be able to hold the helm, and be well skilled in sea[illegible] They must understand the mode of [illegible] and have a good quantity of gall [i. e. co[illegible]

And in the third place, the ship must be well provided with guns, ar[illegible] munition, combustibles &c in good ord[illegible]

If these three essentials be furnish[illegible] may hope to gain every battle, and every enemy. These requisites are i[illegible] able to enable a naval commander [illegible]

[illegible] men, there should always be ready at hand, four hundred weapons of various sorts. When falling in with an enemy, if the vessel be at a distance. the great guns should be used; when nearer, small arms, stones, fire arrows, sharp pointed arrows. &c. and when still nearer, fire cannisters, fire-tubs, and stones, may be thrown into her; and when near as possible, let the whole combustible apparatus, be simultaneously let fly. When an enemy's vessel approaches either head on, or alongside, all the marines must have fire-arms, long spears, guns &c. quite ready, to oppose the enemy and let fly at once. When the enemy is coming head on, the men in our ship should also be provided with hooked and forked weapons, with swordstand shields, to act as circumstances require; and be ready to throw their combustibles. If the enemy's ship take fire, her men will of course be desirous of running away; but our people should be ready, with their hooks or forks, to prevent her getting away; and then availing themselves of the smoke, board her, sword in hand. But our vessel must be laid fast alongside, before the boarding takes place. If these things are properly attended to, you will be able to advance with safety, and conquer; or to retire with speed, and defend yourself."

The Admiral next gives directions for smaller vessels attacking larger ones, by combustibles, and powder bowls, to set them on fire, and blow them up. In doing this he employs transport boats lashed a head of the war-boat. He recommends long bars of iron, pointed at the extremity, and fastened to the foremast, so as to stick out over the bow, like scorpions feelers, which are to be run into the enemy's side, and stick fast. He next gives some hints for building good boats, and the materials of which their masts, sails, and ropes, should be made.

On the subject of tides, and currents the admiral is very full, and gives an exact list of distances, which may be gone in one tide, down the coast to Cochinchina, mentioning the names of places where safe anchorage may be found in a gale of wind. He professes also to give a similar account of the coast from Canton province, up to FORKEEN, AMOY, CHEKIANG KIANGNAN, &c. as far as TIENTSIN, in the Gulph o Pecking: tiding it all the way, against the wind. From Amoy, he allows THIRTeen watches, for a passage to Formosa; and four or five days from Formosa to Manilla. Each watch is about the space of two hours. Suppose a Ship taking her departure from Amoy, he gives the distance in watches, to a great many islands, and places, the Chinese names of which are inserted.

The Admiral has moreover, attended to the weather, in his publication. After the summer solstice, when the north-east wind prevails, great heat is indicative of strong winds, and heavy rain. The absence of heat, and white clouds, indicate light winds. A double rainbow appearing, you may expect a strong gale, or a typhon. In the fourth, fifth, and seventh moons, gales of wind may be expected.

During these months; if the clouds generally, assume a red appearance, you must make haste, and prepare for a strong gale. If the clouds change to a streak of red. or three or five colours, and the streak be long, with a little rain, there will not be much wind; but if the streak be short, and no rain fall, then, in less than three days, there will be a strong gale of wind. If dragon-flies are abundant; or there be heat, and white ants flying in great numbers, especially if there be great heat, a sudden typhon may be expected. If, when the sun is descending below the hills, the clouds change to a deep red, the next day there will certainly be either a gale of wind, or heavy rain. If the sun have a circle around it; or the moon be surrounded by a ring, or have feet-like clouds, with a red appearance, there will within three days be a great changed in the weather, either wind or rain.

In predicting the weather, the state of the sea is also to be attended to. When a sea gets up without any wind, great care must be taken. Either wind or rain will come; if a Typhon comes on, it will be very severe, and sudden. If the sea change, and emit a disagreeable smell; if the water becomes [illegible] or blackish; or if large fi[illegible] groups of flying [illegible] appear to be pursu[illegible] be expected, an[illegible]

[illegible], both rocks and shoals [illegible]

[illegible] China sea. the Admi[illegible] [illegible]nds of the current, the [illegible] you may be sure it is [illegible] current.

The tides at FOOMOO[illegible] Tiger's gate; or the Bocca Tygris, are as follows. On the 1st, 2d, and 3d, days of th[illegible] flood-tide commences at 8, morning a[illegible] the ebb at 2, &c. &c.

Thus we have given a [illegible] of our valiant Admiral's book, and sha[illegible] with his closing lines in verse.

"Hoysheong, fungpo[illegible]
Lowsum, huetcheen; [illegible]
Shingyun, huypooy; [illegible]
Chemong funming, ku[illegible]

TRANSLATION.

"I on the seas, midst winds and waves, have floated thirty years:

With toiling heart, in bloody battles, have withstood myriads, of men, hence.

His Holy Majesty, has graciously requited me with an Admiral's seal, and

My only hope is, by the rising increase of a meritorious name.

To produce a sensation in the nine (+) Heavens."

(+) *The expression refers to a system, like the Ptolemaic, which places the earth in the centre, and surrounds it with nine celestial strata: the remotest of which is, the Paradise of the immortal Gods, Heaven; and the most honorable divine names, are in the language of adulation applied to the Emperor of China.*

April 5.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, July 9, 1828.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....28½ *Prem.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 20½ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees ½ *Discount*

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees ½ *Discount*

SHIPPIMG INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]d Lowther, C. Stewart,

July 4th.—[illegible] for Northern Ports and C[illegible]
— 5th.—Brig Norfolk, James[illegible]
ga and West Coast of Sumatra.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
H. C. Ship Macqueen, Captain J. Walker.
H. C. Ship William Fairlie, Capt. T. Blair.
Ship General Palmer, Captain G. Truscott.
Ship Fame, Captain R. Buller.
Ship Danae, Captain Lafourcade.
Ship L'Achille, Captain Seignac.
Bark William, Captain Young.
Bark Milvina, Captain J. M'Dermott.
Brig Sky Lark, Captain T. L. Symers.
Brig Lady Munro, Captain C. Gabam.
Brig Margaret, Captain J. Taylor.

DOMESIC OCCURRENCE

BIRTH[illegible]

At Chicacole, on the morning of [illegible] Lady of Lieut. Col. James Wahab, C[illegible] 34th Light Infantry.

At Bangalore, on Thursday 3d July, [illegible] T. S. Warner, Esq. of the 18th Regt. M[illegible] Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Cochin, on the 1st July, by the Rev. S. Rich[illegible] dale, John G. Hudson Esq. to Charlotte Maria, only Daughter of Major Browne, of the 25th Reg. M. N. I.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the morning of the 2d Instant, E[illegible] D. Inspector of H. M. Hospitals, [illegible]day the 2d July, Mrs Ann S. Moorat, [illegible] late Samuel M. Moorat, Esq. aged 58 years.

The following article on the intercourse between Great Britain and India, offers great encouragement to the cultivators of cotton, and gives reason to hope that the Cotton of those climes long drive the American Cotton out of the English Market.

The *Coonn* arrived in the Clyde from Bombay, made her voyage out and home in the short period of eight months and 25 days! We are delighted to see the rapid increase of our commercial intercourse with our extensive and valuable territories in Hindoostan, where there is a vast field for the employment and the application of capital and enterprise, without ever troubling, or threatening or undermining the trade and commerce of our fellow subjects in any other quarter. We have often pointed out the vast extension of trade which we might gain by extending our trade in cotton from India, by which we would lay out amongst our own subjects the enormious sum of money (7,000,000*l*.) which we are annually giving to our rivals in the United States Though the cotton received from Hindoostan has not hitherto been of such quantities as our manufacturers in general require, we were convinced, and never ceased to state our opinion, that under proper attention and encouragement, these disadvantages might be overcome, and that in the immense territories and fine soils of Hindoostan, cotton of every description could be grown and readily obtained. It is with sincere satisfaction that we find our anticipations beginning to be realized, and that every succeeding arrival is bringing to our shores India cotton of finer qualities, and better adapted to our more valuable branches of cotton manufactures.—*Glasg w Paper.*

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	JULY 1st, 1828.	SELL
Prem.		Prem.
25 12	Remittable	25 4
Disct. 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	0 6 Disct.
Par. 0	New ditto ditto	0 2 Disct.

BANK SHARES.

PREMIUM.

BUY.	SELL.
5,500	5,800

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills.	4
Interest on Loans on Deposit	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R	1 11

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	207 4	206 4
Sovereigns	each	11 4	
Guineas	ditto	11 0	
Old Goldmohurs	ditto	18 12	
New Ditto	ditto	17 0	

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 a 2 0
Bombay	30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.	98 0
Madras	ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 a 92 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Ju[illegible] [illegible]den William Terry, from the Isle [illegible]nd June.
28[illegible] [illegible]Harris, —J Benton, from Lond[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]land, 8, Snell, from Lon[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]ndria, Cape of Good Hope, [illegible] June.
[illegible] [illegible]Alliance, Thomas Francis, from [illegible] 13th, Madras and Coringa the 24th
May[illegible] [illegible]Ocean, J. B. Vijer, from Coringa
30[illegible] [illegible]Ship Thomas Coutts, Cap[illegible]
24th[illegible] [illegible]Packet, Plymouth 9th Feb[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]Janeiro 15th April, Cape [illegible] and Madras 28th June.

PASSENGERS

[illegible]—General Harris, from England.—Johnson, Bengal Artillery; Lt. [illegible] Assistant Surgeon; Mr. A. B. Morris.
[illegible] *Holland from London*—Messrs. James John Aug. Marton, and W. H. Maldon, [illegible]; Mr. Gilbert Nichols, Cadet.
[illegible] *Cape of Good Hope.*—Mrs. Oakes and [illegible], Esq.
[illegible]—Lieut. W. Furlonge.
[illegible] Clark.—Mr. Bourulhon; Mrs. Bourulhon.
[illegible] *per Undaunted.*—His Excellency Lord [illegible]; Lady William Bentinck; Bentinck, Esq. Secretary; Captain A. Troyer (Surgeon [illegible] Dragoons; Pidire Alluit, Suite Domestic, [illegible], ditto ditto; Peter Daubas, ditto; Agassie, Domestic; Mademoiselle Agassie, [illegible] C. Evans, son to the Serjeant; Two [illegible] returning to Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]—American Ship Georgian, John Lord, [illegible]
[illegible] Packet, James McArthur for Liverpool.
[illegible] Bark Candian, F. Read, for London.
[illegible] French ship Paquebot of Nantz, J. Mahelloin, for Bourbon.

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 23RD 1828. [NUMBER 1990.

DESCRIPTION *of the* UNIFOM sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to be worn by the Captains, Lieutenants, and Officers of the Bombay Marine.

CAPTAINS ABOVE THREE YEARS.

Coat.—Blue cloth, blue stand up collar, sloped in front, one and half inch gold lace round the top and front, a slashed sleeve with blue three pointed flip, three buttons and holes,—blue cuff, one and half inch gold lace round the top and down the front edge,—pocket flaps with three points, no buttons,—skirts lined with white kerseymere—two rows of buttons in the front, ten buttons in each row, the two rows to be three inches apart from the front of the button hole to the centre of the button, the skirt to begin at one sixth of the circumference from the front edge—two buttons on the hips and two on the bottom of the plait,—the button to be raised, gilt, one inch in diameter, inducted with a round rim, within the rim, an anchor and a cable, above the anchor a lion rampant supporting the crown. Two gold Naval Epaulettes, with forty bullions each,—on the strap an anchor and cable two inches long, above the anchor a lion rampant supporting the crown, one and half inch in height, embroidered.

Waistcoat.—Single breasted white kerseymere, jean or linen,—*nine* buttons of half inch diameter, same pattern as on the coat.

Trowsers—White jean or linen. When blue cloth trowsers are worn, to have gold lace down the outside seams, same width as on the coat, to be worn over short boots.

Cravat or Stock—Black silk.

Hat—Cocked, the flap ten inches in the back, eight and half inches in the front, six at each corner bound with black silk, two and half inches wide, shewing one inch and a quarter on each side with a black cockade, six inches wide, looped with four gold bullions three and half eighth of inches wide, the two centre twisted with a button of the same size and pattern as the coat,—tassels with five gold and five blue bullions each.

Sword & Scabbard—Blade the same as the regulation for the Infantry with naval handle, substituting the *lion* for the *crown*.

Belt—Bule silk tape, two inches width—ornaments plain, gilt—clasp plain square, gilt, with a circle wreath, within the wreath, the anchor and cable, with the lion above, of silver.

Knot—Blue and gold rope, twenty three inches long, with blue and gold vellum basket-work-head. and twelve gold bullions; a piece of the same sort of cord fourteen inches fixed to the hilt.

CAPTAINS UNDER THREE YEARS.

The same as above—Epaulettes without the anchor.

COMMANDER.

The same,—Epaulettes plain.

LIEUTENENTS.

The same—with one inch gold lace—one epaulette on the right shoulder.

Hat—Loop, two gold bullions twisted.

PURSERS.

Same without the lace;—on each side the collar two anchors and cables across Saltierwise, embroidered in gold.

Hat—Cocked, the same without the gold bullion—*loop* to be of black silk, twisted.

MIDSHIPMEN.

Coat—Blue cloth single breasted (A. D. C. cut) ten buttons on the front, three on the cuff, four on the skirt—lining white silk—white piece of kerseymere on the collar three quarters of inch width, three inches long, twist button hole, with a button.—Waistcoat, trowsers, cravat or stock, cocked hat, and sword the same as Lieutenants—dirks may be worn.

Undress Coat—Blue cloth, plain round collar, with half turned lappels, ten buttons on each side, three buttons on the cuff, four on the skirt, lined with white silk,—with the Epaulettes of their rank.

Undress—Officers when on leave in the neighbourhood of their Ships, or on such duty as in the opinion of their immediate Commanding Officer, or of the Senior Officer on the spot, do not require them to appear in the regular uniform above described, may wear in lieu thereof, a short blue single breasted great coat, plain stand up collar, sloped front and appropriate button—Gold lace strap, with or without the epaulettes.

A round jacket, stand up collar, sloped front, may be worn of either cloth, silk or camblet of the Navy blue (no other colour) nine buttons on the breast, gold lace strap the same as on the coat—epaulettes are not to be worn,—lining white silk.

A round blue cloth cap, with cape; band of gold naval lace, two inches width (except Midshipmen, who are to wear a worked black silk band, the same pattern and breadth of the lace) crown of the cap twelve inches diameter.

Epaulettes, lace, buttons, and ornaments, Naval pattern, having the *lion* instead of the *crown*.

Patterns, or drawings, of each of the before-mentioned articles of dress are to be seen at the Superintendent's Office; and it is directed that no article shall, after this date be made of any other pattern. Articles which have been already made of a different pattern from the foregoing, may however, be worn till the 1st June 1829.

(Signed) CHARLES MALCOLM,
Superintendent Marine.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in consequence of the procession of the MOHURRUM falling on the 24th Inst, the QUARTER SESSIONS [illegible] to SATURDAY the 26th day of July, Inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Gentlemen Summoned on the Grand Jury are requested to be in attendance—and all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, are to attend at the time above mentioned.

The attendance of the Gentlemen Summoned on the PETIT JURY will not be required till MONDAY the 28th instant when it is particularly requested they will be at the Town Hall at a quarter before 10 o'clock on the morning of that day.

JAMES LITTLE,
SHERIFF,

BOMBAY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
21st July 1828.

ખબર *

શ્રીમંથી આપીકિયજે *

મોહોરરમની શવારીનો દાહડો તા ૫ ૨૪ મી ચાલતા મહીનાનીછે તે શાહ પ્રીમાસ્ટર શેરનનુ કામ બંધ રાખીછે *કે ઉપરથી બજે જટલીમેનો ઉપર ગારડ જુરીનાં શબ્રની થાકિયાછે તે ગુવારે તારીખ ૨૬ મી ચાલતા જુલાઇ મહીનાનીજે દીને ખપોરનાં ૧૧ કલકે હાજર રેહવું *અને બીજા શબલા લોકો કે જોગવી ઉપર કહેલી સીકંમો સાપ શી માપજારા કે કિ અથવા કરેક પરકાર નુ નીજગીરી કામ રાખતા હોઇ તેણેવો કિધી ઉપર કહેલા વખતપર હાજરે રે વુ *

અને પીટી જુરીનાં જટલીમેનોને

શ્રીમંથી આપીકિયજે * તારીખ ૨૮ મી ચાલતા મહીનાનીછે શોમવારશ્રીમંથી હાજર નહી રેહવું એવી તેમની શરમ રાખવા રના લાગા કલકે ટમીન હાલમો હાજર રેવું

શ્રી યુમખજીનાં શરીફની આપીશ તારીખ ૨૧ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૮
જેમશ લીટલ
શરીફ

THIS DAY.

WEDNESDAY the 23rd Instant.

FRITH Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE remainder of an invoice of Hard Ware, consisting of Tin and Brass Kettles with heaters, Tea Trays, Argand Lamps, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Dressing Cases, Saucepans, Coffee and Tea Pots, Chamber and Japan Lamps, Cabin Do. Also a quantity of Sheet Iron, Pencils, Smelling Salts, Tooth Brushes, Soda Water and Sedleitz Powders, Slit Pens, Madapollams, Long Cloth, Scotch Cambric, China Mats, and a variety of other Articles

At noon will be put up a Greyhound Dog and Bitch.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

WILL BE SOLD

This day WEDNESDAY, the 23d Inst

AT

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.'s

ROOMS.

AN Invoice of TABLE CUTLERY, consisting of sets of Dinner and Desert Knives and Forks, with Carvers, plain and balanced handles.

ALSO TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

Several dozen of Champagne, and Bottled Beer, Hams, Cheese, and other articles.

Nesbit Lane, 23d July 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

A QUANTITY of SPONGE of a very Superior Quality, which they will sell at Moderate rates.

Nesbit Lane, 23d July 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

THE FOLLOWING

VERY ELEGANT

CASHMERE SHAWLS

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

VIZ.

1 PAIR Handsome Black Shawls Rich Pine Borders
No. 325000 . . . . per pair 850-0-00
1 Pair White Do. No. 285000 " 750-0-00
1 Do. Do. No. 262500 " 700-0-00
1 Do. Do. No. 25000 " 650-0-00
1 Do. Handsome Red No. 24000 " 650-0-00

Nesbit Lane 23d July 1828.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 100 TONS

OF

IRON KENTLEDGE.

FOR Particulars apply to FRITH BOMANJEE & CO.

Nesbit Lane, 23d July 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AT MODERATE PRICES,

The undermentioned new and valuable Works.

Rees Encyclopaedia 45 vol. . . . . 750 Rs.

	Vols.	Rs.
TRANSACTIONS of the Horticultural Society, embellished with numerous highly finished and elegantly colored engravings of the various subjects treated of.	6	250
English Fashionables Abroad. . .	3	
National Songs of Scotland. . . .	1	
Capt. Wall's Travels.	2	
Don Quixote.	5	
Book of Fate.	1	
History of London.	3	
Reuben Apsley.	3	
Life of Ouvron.	2	
Brookes' Gazetteer.	1	
Beauties of Modern Literature.	1	
Tales of the Drama.	1	
Chronicles of the Canongate. .	2	
Forget me Not.		
Fergusson's Roman Republic. .	5	
Rollin's Ancient History.	6	
Tales of the [illegible]	2	
Horace Walpole's Letters. . . .	4	
Whiston's Josephus.	4	
Annals of the Parish.	1	
The Hermit in London.	3	
Ditto in the Country.	4	
Ditto Abroad.	4	
Beauties of England and Wales	26	
Bayle's Dictionary.	5	
Memoires de Gramôt.	3	
Marmontel's Tales.	3	
Malthus on Population.	2	
Hajee Baba.	3	

With a great variety of other interesting works

Nesbit Lane, 23d July 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

The Undermentioned

CARRIAGES AND HORSES

VIZ.

A Very Neat Barouchette, with Harness and Spare Wheels in good condition. Price Rs. 1800
A very Handsome Chariot. . . Rs. 1500
A Stylish London built Tilbury and Harness. . . . . Rs. 1200
A Pair of Grey Carriage Horses and Harness have been regularly driven. . . . . Rs. 500
A very Stylish English Horse that will answer for Saddle or Buggy Rs. 750
An Arab Saddle Horse. . . . Rs. 300

With several other Horses, Carriages Buggies, &c.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR

The following ENGLISH HORSES imported per Ship *Surry* Capt. KEMP viz.

TELEGRAPH.—A Bay Colt rising four by Gustavus, out of Pea Blossom by Don Quixote. by Eclipse . . . . . Value 1200 Rs.

2—A BAY MARE.—By Shin out of a nearly thoroughbred Mare got by the noted Shields Horse, the first trotter in the Kingdom, and her dam has trotted 16 miles within the Hour price Rs. 1000.

3—TEDDY a powerful Bay Gelding 6 years old by Woodman, out of a Haphazard, mare 800 Rs.

Thirty Subscribers per 100 Rs. each Subscriptions will be received and particulars made known, at FRITH BOMANJEE AND COS.

Who will also receive Subscriptions for a Raffle of a very choice selection of the newest CARICATURES & PRINTS on interesting subjects.—20 Subscribers per 20 Rs.

Cash to be paid on the Chances being taken.

Nesbit Lane, 23d July 1828.

Higgs & Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED

PER

LADY RAFFLES

A

FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT

OF

JEWELLERY.

FROM the first manufacturing House in London, which will be this day exposed for Sale at extremely low Prices, to insure a quick Sale. The whole are made of the best Gold, the various Stones are as fine as can be procured, and the workmanship of the most superior kind.

THE INVOICE CONSISTS OF

Ladies Rings, Pearl heads for hair.
Do. large Emerald.
Do. Diamond and Pearls.
Do. Diamond and Emeralds.
Do. Pearl and Ruby.
Do. Pearl Ruby and Turquoise.
Do. Diamond Pearl and Ruby.
Do. Pearl, and Turquoise.
Do. Pearl and Emerald.
Do. Brilliant Diamond.
Gentlemen's Rings, large Emerald.
Do. Do. Brilliants and large Emerald.
Broaches, Pearl and Garnet.
Do. Painting on Enamel.
Earrings richly ornamented.
A Rich suit, Necklace, Bracelets and Earrings set with Rubies, Emeralds and Pearls
Do. Necklace and Earrings.
Cross Pink Topaz Turquoise and Pearl.
Bracelets, Rubies Chrysolites
Do. Garnets and Turquoises.
Do. Turquoise and Ruby.
Do. Pearl and Garnet.

Meadows Street, 23d July 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION.

SIR Thomas Strange's Reports of Cases at Madras, being a continuation of his work on Hindu Law 2 Vols. . . . . Rs. 35

Elements of Hindu Law by the above 2 Vols. . . . . " 25

Meadows Street, 23d July 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AN ELEGANT

LANDAU

WITH HARNESS

FOR FOUR HORSES.

THIS elegant Carriage was built by Sykes and Co. of Calcutta, has been only about six months driven, and is now offered at the reduced price of

Rs. 3000

Meadows Street, 23d July 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION

TWO NEW

STANHOPES.

PRICE EACH Rs. 850

Meadows Street, 23d July 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A LIGHT

SHIGRAMPOE

AND HARNESS,

IN VERY GOOD CONDITION.

PRICE Rs. 500

Meadows Street, 23d July 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

Strong, fine and Superfine

LONG CLOTH,

PRICE PER PIECE

Rs. 13½ 16, 18, AND 20.

Meadows Street, 23d July 1828.

TO BE SOLD

AT

POONAH

IN the lines of H. M. 39th Regt. an excellent BUNGALOW, late the property of the Artillery Mess House, in a respectable situated on a rising ground, and Commands a fine view of the entire Cantonment and surrounding country. Price Rs. 2500 also to be sold on the spot what remains unsold of the Furniture consisting of Sofas, Sofa, Card, and Dining Tables, Tea-poys, Candle Sticks, Wall Shades, Hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, &c. &c.—Application to be made to Captain GOLDFINCH, 39th Regt. who will shew the premises & dispose of the articles.—Reference may also be made to Lieut. RAE, at Colabah.

22d July 1828.

THOMAS MATHIES.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER

BEGS leave to intimate to the public that he has admitted into Partnership.

JAMES BARRON,

FROM

McCABE'S LONDON,

And that in addition to the business of Chronometer, Watch and Clock making, they now manufacture Gold and Silver Plate in all its branches.

ALSO,

Naval and Military Ornaments &c.

July 23d 1828.

MATHIES & BARRON

HAVE received from McCabe's London, an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, a few very superior Eight-day Clocks, Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, &c.

Bombay No. 7 *Forbes Street, 23d July* 1828.

SAUL SOLOMON,

MERCHANT, COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING AGENT AT THE ISLAND OF SAINT HELENA.

Marine Stores, Provisions, Live Stock and Supplies of every description, furnished with facility and on moderate terms.

NEGOCIATES GOOD BILLS.

N. B.—Apartments fitted up in a superior style for the reception of Passengers.

TERMS OF BOARDING HOUSE.—Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated at 25s. per day, including, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Beer, Children and Servants at 12s.6d.

Passengers desirous of remaining at St. Helena for any length of time, accommodated on reduced terms of 15s. each and servants 5s.

N. B.—Hot and Cold Baths, Carriages & Saddle Horses.

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1828.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, at Rs. 120 each.

Rampart Row, 23rd July 1828.

Advertisement.

BICKNELL'S & MOORE'S HATS.

MANY Hats of very inferior quality having come to our hands (by parties returning from India) bearing our name stamped in them in the usual way, but certainly not of our Manufacture, we beg very respectfully to caution the Purchasers of investments against this imposition, which may be defeated by demanding our *regular printed invoice* at the time the book of investment is shewn for sale, to which invoice our certificate will henceforth be invariably attached.

The inferior Hats may Generally be detected by their softness and sponginess, as they are the long-napped waterproof Hats, which are exported in large quantities to India, and which in hot climates soon become brown and shapeless: whereas our regular, superfine Hats constantly retain their firmness and shape, and the close texture, which for so many years has rendered them the most desirable Hats sent to India.

BICKNELL AND MOORE.

London, 7th February 1828.

FOR OPIUM ONLY.

TO CHINA

THE SHIP

CUMBERLAND,

A STEEL

Commander.

[illegible] and positively on the 27th or 28th Instant.—Apply to Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 23d July 1828.

FOR SALE

A Number of very fine DOGS, consisting of Grey Hounds, and Pointers, one Bull Terrier Bitch and Setter, just landed from the LADY RAFFLES. Apply to Captain TUCKER.

Bombay, 23d July 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last will and Testament of late Anna Maria de Souza widow of Bombay Portuguese Deceased may be granted to JOSEPH DE LEMA E SOUZA also a Portuguese inhabitant of Bombay all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 2d June, 1828.

T. W. BROWN.
PROCTOR FOR PETR.

AVISO.

TENDO recorrido a Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombaim que Approvaçaõ do Testamento de ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA Wiuva moradora de Bombaim ja defunta seja concedida a JOSEPH DE LIMA E SOUZA outro si morador de Bombaim, Todas pessoas interessadas nella fiquem por este sciente do mesmo.—Datada 2 de Junho de 1828.

T. W. BROWNE
PROCURADOR DO SUPLICANTE.

Freight or Passage,

TO LIVERPOOL OR THE CLYDE

THE FINE ENGLISH SHIP

SOVEREIGN, A. I.

Stephen Nesfield,

COMMAN[illegible]

BURTHEN 42[illegible]

DAILY
have p[illegible]
par[illegible]

ROBERT

Freight

Lon[illegible]

THE FINE EN[illegible]

EGYPTIA[illegible]

William L[illegible]

COMMAN[illegible]

BURTHEN 359

DAILY
particulars
ROBERT
CO.

Bombay, [illegible] July 1828.

For Freight or Passage,

TO

LONDON

AND THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE FINE RIVER [illegible] SHIP

LADY RAFFL[illegible], A. I.

BURTHEN 650

WILLIAM T[illegible]

COMMAND[illegible]

WILL Positively be Dispatched in all September and carries an experienced Surgeon. This Ship has a double Stern, and the Cabins are large and elegantly fitted up.

Apply to Captain TUCKER at the Office of Messrs ADAM SKINNER AND CO., where plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 23d July 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

ELLEN, A. I.

OF 400 TONS,

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BOYLE.

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched in August.

Apply to Mr. ARCHD. INGLIS.

(2) *Bombay, 16th July* 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE

THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED

BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange, per sett	Rs.	" 2 "
Powers of Attorney, each	"	" 2 "
Interest Bonds, do.	"	" 2 "
Respondentia Bonds do.	"	" 1 "
Policies of Insurance do.	"	" 1 "
Bills of Lading per set	"	" 2 "
Price Currents each	"	" 2

Bombay, 16th July 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH JULY 1828.

No. 181 of 1828.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel Ballantine, in General Orders No. 149, is extended to the 1st November next,

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1828.

No. 182 of 1828.—Assistant Surgeon James Stewart M. D, is allowed a furlough to sea for six months for the benefit of his health.

No. 183 of 1828.—The following promotion is made.

1st Regt. of Light Cavalry.

Cornet John Penny to be Lieutenant, vice Crawford dismissed the service by the sentence of a General Court Martial,—Date of rank 9th July 1828.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1828.

No. 184 of 1828.—The furlough granted on the 10th January last, to Ensign W. B. Salmon, of the 19th Regiment N. I. to Bengal, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from the date of his departure, is extended until the 1st of March next on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1828.

No. 185 of 1828.—The rank of the undermentioned Cavalry Cadets having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, they are promoted to Cornets from the dates expressed opposite to their names and permanently posted to Regiments to fill existing vacancies.—

	Rank as Cornet	To what Regt. appointed.
[illegible]	[illegible] June 1828.	1st Reg. Lt. Cav.
[illegible]	[illegible] July do.	2d do do

No. [illegible] of 1828.—Cadet D. Davidson, of the [illegible] promoted to Ensign, leaving his date [illegible] hereafter.

[illegible] Castle, 15th July 1828.

[illegible] 1828.—Lieut. Colonel Fearon [illegible] to Bombay, will resume his [illegible] to the Military Board.

[illegible] Acting Secretary to the Mili[illegible] also resume his duties as first Assistant Commissary General at the Presi[illegible]

[illegible] Castle, 16th July 1828

[illegible] of 1828.—The undermentioned Officers [illegible] permitted to proceed to England on furlough [illegible] three years for the recovery of their [illegible]

Lieut. L. J. Frederick, Inspecting Engineer [illegible] Division of the Army.

Ensign J. Harris, 6th Regt. N. I.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut H. J. H. Christopher, 11th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. Grant, Engineers.
Lieut. Cleather, Artillery.
Major D. Wilson, 7th Regt
Lieut. MacKenzie, Queen's Royals.
Cadet James Hall, Infantry.
Cadet C. W. Mande, do.
Lieut. D. L. Arnott, 26th Regt.
Cadet John Jonathan Browne, Inf.
Cadet Wm. Orrok, do.
Cadet C. McHutchin, do.
Cadet R. Travers.
Cadet H. H. Cunningham, do.
Cadet Francis Jackson, do,
Cadet Frederick Jackson, do.
Cadet J. Tait, do.
Vety. Surg. Robt. Walters,
Cadet H. Berthon, Engrs.
Cadet R. Jeffery Infy.
Cadet Michael Wyllie, do.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. W. Grant, Engineers.
Lt. & Adjt. James Carr, Invalid Battn.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 16.—Ship Sultan, Thomas Mitchell, Master

Higgs & Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED

by the

LADY RAFFLES

A

FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT

OF

JEWELLERY.

FROM the first manufacturing House in London, which will be this day exposed for Sale at extremely low Prices, to insure a quick Sale. The whole are made of the best Gold, the various Stones are as fine as can be procured, and the workmanship of the most superior kind.

THE INVOICE CONSISTS OF

Ladies Rings, Pearl heads for hair.
Do. large Emerald.
Do. Diamond and Pearls.
Do. Diamond and Emeralds.
Do. Pearl and Ruby.
Do. Pearl Ruby and Turquoise.
Do. Diamond Pearl and Ruby.
Do. Pearl, and Turquoise.
Do. Pearl and Emerald.
Do. Brilliant Diamond.
Gentlemen's Rings, large Emerald.
Do. Do. Brilliants and large Emerald.
Broaches, Pearl and Garnet.
Do. Painting on Enamel.
Earrings richly ornamented.
A Rich suit, Necklace, Bracelets and Earrings set with Rubies, Emeralds and Pearls
Do. Necklace and Earrings.
Cross Pink Topaz Turquoise and Pearl.
Bracelets, Rubies Chrysolites
Do. Garnets and Turquoise
Do. Turquoise and Ruby
Do. Pearl and Garnet

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ON COMMISSION

TWO NEW

STANHOPES.

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A LIGHT

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AND HARNESS

IN VERY GOOD CONDITION.

PRICE Rs. 500

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Strong, fine and Superfine

LONG CLOTH,

PRICE PER PIECE

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TO BE SOLD

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POONAH

IN the lines of H[illegible] excellent BI[illegible] the Artiler[illegible] situat[illegible]

[illegible] Candle, Stick[illegible] Lamps, Wall Shades [illegible] application to the stands to [illegible] will show the premises & dispose of the Articles.—Reference may be made to Lieut. RAE, at Colaba.

23d July 1828.

THOMAS MATHIES.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER,

BEGS leave to intimate to the public that he has admitted into Partnership

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FROM

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Rampart Row, 23rd July 1828.

Advertisement.

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MANY Hats of very inferior quality having come to our hands (by parties returning from India) bearing our name stamped in them in the usual way, but certainly not of our Manufacture, we beg very respectfully to caution the Purchasers of investments against this imposition, which may be defeated by demanding our *regular printed invoice* at the time the Book of investment is shewn for sale, to which invoice our certificate will henceforth be invariably attached.

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BICKNELL AND MOORE.

London, 7th February 1828.

FOR OPIUM ONLY.

TO CHINA

THE SHIP

[illegible]ERLAND,

[illegible]TEEL

[illegible]

[illegible]ty on the 27th or 28th [illegible]ly to Messrs. RANKEN, [illegible]

[illegible]23d July 1828.

FOR SALE

A Number of very fine DOGS, consisting of Greyhounds, and Pointers, Setter; just landed from the [illegible] APPLEE. Apply to Captain [illegible]

[illegible]

Application [illegible] made to the Supreme Court [illegible]dicature at Bombay that Probate [illegible] the last will and Testament of [illegible]nna Maria de Souza widow [illegible]Bay Portuguese Deceased may be granted to JOSEPH DE LEMA E SOUZA also a Portuguese inhabitant of Bombay all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 2d June, 1828.

T. W. BROWN.
PROCTOR FOR PETR.

AVISO.

TENDO recorrido a Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombaim que Approvaçaõ do Testamento de ANNA MARIA DE SOUZA Wiuva moradora de Bombaim ja defunta seja concedida a JOSEPH DE LIMA E SOUZA outro si morador de Bombaim, Todas pessoas interessadas nella fiquem por este sciente do mesmo.—Datada 2 de Junho de 1828.

T. W. BROWNE
PROCURADOR DO SUPLICANTE.

Freight or Passage,

TO LIVERPOOL OR THE CLYDE

THE FINE ENGLISH SHIP

SOVEREIGN, A. [illegible]

Stephen [illegible]

COMMAN[illegible]
BURTHEN 42[illegible]

DAILY
have p[illegible]
pa[illegible]

ROBERT [illegible]

Freight

Lon[illegible]

THE FINE EN[illegible]

EGYPTIA[illegible]

William L[illegible]

COMMAN[illegible]
BURTHEN 359

DAILY
particulars
ROBERT
CO.

Bombay, [illegible]

For Freight or Passage,

TO

LOND[illegible]N

AND TH[illegible]
CAPE OF GOO[illegible]
THE FINE RIVER [illegible] SHIP

LADY RAFFL[illegible]

BURTHEN 650
WILLIAM T[illegible]

COMMAND[illegible]
WILL Pos[illegible] for Dispatched in [illegible] September and carrie[illegible] an experienced Surgeon. [illegible] Ship has a double Stern, and [illegible] Cabin[illegible] large and elegantly fitted up.

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Bombay, 23*d July* 1828.

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THE FINE SHIP

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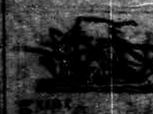
CAPTAIN WILLIAM BOYLE.



HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched in August.

Apply to Mr. ARCHD. INGLIS.

(2) *Bombay, 16th July* 1828.

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Interest Bonds,	do.	"	" 2 "
Respondentia Bonds	do.	"	1 " "
Policies of Insurance	do.	"	1 " "
Bills of Lading	per set	"	" 2 "
Price Currents	each	"	" 2

Bombay, 16th July 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH JULY 1828.

No. 181 of 1828.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel Ballantine, in General Orders No. 149, is extended to the 1st November next,

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1828.

No. 182 of 1828.—Assistant Surgeon James Stewart M. D. is allowed a furlough to sea for six months for the benefit of his health.

No. 183 of 1828.—The following promotion is made.

1st Regt. of Light Cavalry.

Cornet John Penny to be Lieutenant, vice Crawford dismissed the service by the sentence of a General Court Martial,—Date of rank 9th July 1828.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1828.

No. 184 of 1828.—The furlough granted on the 10th January, last, to Ensign W. B. Salmon, of the 19th Regiment N. I. to Bengal, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from the date of his departure, is extended until the 1st of March next on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1828.

No. 185 of 1828.—The rank of the undermentioned Cavalry Cadets having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, they are promoted to Cornets from the dates expressed against their names and permanently posted to existing vacancies.

[illegible] To what Regt. appointed.
Cornet [illegible]ne 1828. 1st Reg. Lt. Cav.
[illegible]ly do. 2d do do
[illegible]—Cadet D. Davidson, of the [illegible]romoted to Ensign, leaving his date [illegible] hereafter.

[illegible]astle, 16th July 1828.

[illegible]828.—Lieut. Colonel Pearce [illegible] to Bombay, will resume his [illegible] to the Military Board.

[illegible]ing Secretary to the Mili[illegible] resume his duties as first Assistant Commissary General at the Presi[illegible]

[illegible]astle, 16th July 1828

[illegible]828.—The undermentioned Officers [illegible] to proceed to England on fur[illegible] three years for the recovery of their [illegible]

[illegible] J. Frederick, Inspecting Engineer [illegible] the Army.
[illegible] Harris, 6th Regt. N. I.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. H. J. H. Christopher, 11th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. Grant, Engineers.
Capt. Leather, Artillery.
Major D. Wilson, 7th Regt
Lieut. [illegible] Kenzie, Queen's Royals.
Cadet James Hall, Infantry.
Cadet C. W. Mande, do.
Lieut. D. L. Arnott, 26th Regt.
Cadet John Jonathan Browne, Inf[illegible]
Cadet Wm. Orrok, do.
Cadet G. McHutchin, do.
Cadet [illegible]. Travers.
Cadet H. H. Cunningham, do.
Cadet Francis Jackson, do,
Cadet Frederick Jackson, do.
Cadet J. Tait. do.
Vety. Surg. Robt. Walters,
Cadet H. Berthon, Engrs.
Cadet R. Jeffery Infy.
Cadet Michael Wyllie, do.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. W. Grant, Engineers.
Lt. & Adjt. James Carr, Invalid Battn.

SHIPPING [illegible] REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 16.—Ship Sultan, Thomas Mitchell, Master

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

other halves of the notes as we walked to the India House. They then went into a Coffee-house, opposite the India-House, (the Ship) where I agreed to give them the other two halves. I went from them to consider whether I would give them the other two halves or not. A new difficulty was started by Mr. Andrews or Mr. Sutton, which was, that the other halves of the notes were not forthcoming. A day or two before, Gibbons told me they were in Austice's possession; a sort of dispute arose between Sutton and Andrews, and I was desired to go to the other end of the coffee-room. I did so, but first took up the half of the 500l. I declare I would not give up the remaining half of the 500l. till the young man had been sworn in. My son was walking about outside, and we went to the India House together the papers having been previously put into my hands by Andrews or Sutton. I went with my my son to the Cadet Office in the India House. I saw Gibbons there, Andrews and Sutton remained at the Ship. I gave the appointment to a clerk, who took it away. I waited in the office till six o'clock, but he did not return. Whilst I was there waiting, I said to Gibbons that I should not wait any longer. He asked me where he should see me next morning, as he wanted to receive the difference between 800l. for which I had got the appointment, and the seven hundred guineas at which he had told me he would get it. He was to have forty-five pounds, and Wright one hundred. He said "That's all I get by it." I went to the Ship two or three times in the course of the morning, and found sometimes Andrews and sometimes Sutton there. When they found I was detained so long, they said they were afraid there was something wrong, and that they did not know what to make of it. Before we parted, Sutton, whilst walking down a street near the India House said he hoped it would not be found out, for if it was he should be a ruined man and lose his friend for ever. I appointed to meet him next day, to tell him what turn things had taken, but I was sent for by the Directors and did not meet him. Afterwards he came to me at Little Hampton. He begged to know what I said when was before the Directors. I told him I had not been before the Directors. He wanted to know what I meant to do upon the subject. I told him I had nothing to say to him on the subject, and declined all conversation with him. I never saw Mr. Prescott that I know of. My son is now between 22 and 23. He was baptized by me on the day on which he was born. It was in October 1805.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starkie—I am a Doctor of Divinity, I never bore the name of Colonel Edwards before. I was dressed as I am now, except perhaps with a black silk handkerchief. I did not wear an undress military coat, nor a blue coat. I have worn a blue camlet cloak to keep out the rain. I never called upon any of the defendants in it. I have never worn it in this country as Colonel Edwards. I had a card of Colonel Edward's in my pocket. He was the first husband of my present wife. I married her in 1819. I had a great number of his cards; they happened to be preserved. I did not have them printed. I have never gone by the name of Colonel Drake I went by my own name on the continent. I was ordained before I left this country, I resided principally at Brussels whilst I was abroad. I resided also at Valenciennes and Ostend. I was private Tutor to Lord Frederick Lennox, son of the Duke of Richmond, in 1817, at Brussels. I was his tutor for twelve months, till he went abroad with his father to Canada. This negociation had been carried on six months before I made any communication to the East India Company. It was by letter I made the communication. The papers I have referred to for the dates and particulars of this transaction were written at the time the transactions took place. I represented my son as my ward and friend. I have found no other employment for him.

Colonel Toone examined by Mr. Guerney—I have for thirty years to-day been a Director of the East India Company. I have served with Mr. Prescott in the Direction for seven years. The Directors of the Company in turn fill up the appointments in their gift. Sometimes they lend one another appointments. In the latter end of April last year. Mr. Prescott applied to me to lend him an appointment. This is the letter in which he applied to me.—(The letter was read; it was dated April the 26th 1827, and begged the loan of a Bengal or Madras Cavalry appointment, promising to return it the first he would have.) —I afterwards met him, and told him I should do it with the greatest pleasure. I had a great respect for him. On the next day (Friday), the 27th, I was on a Committee at the India House. A circumstance respecting a nomination was mentioned. In consequence of what occured there, I spoke the following morning to Mr. Prescott. I told him I was anxious about the promise I had made him. I inquired of him whether he knew the young Gentleman. He replied, "Perfectly well, he is one of the finest youths in England!" I said, "and you know his family." He replied "Yes, I know his father, he's a respectable Clergyman in Devonshire." He also told me that it was necessary to quicken the matter, as he wanted only two months of twenty-two. If a young man has arrived at the age of twenty-two years, he can't be appointed. On my expressing my doubts by my questions, he said that he supposed I asked them inconsequence of an appointment which took place three years ago. Afterwards I wrote this note to Mr. Abingdon, the chief clerk in the Cadet Office, (The letter was then read, It requested him to pass Captain Prescott's youth as soon as possible, as he was near twenty-two, and begged the papers to be sent to him to sign.) On that day a packet of papers came to me, purporting to come from Mr. Abingdon. These two papers came in the packet. I live in Mortimer-street. I signed them. Having done so, I enclosed them sealed them, and directed them to Mr. Abingdon, at the instant. The messenger who brought them took them away again. After they were gone, something struck my mind, which induced me to send a note to Mr. Abingdon, by the two-penny post. At the same time I sent a note by my servant to Captain Prescott,

Mr. Gurney here asked Mr. Brougham to produce the note.

Mr. Brougham said, they had never seen it.

J. Williams, servant to Colonel Toone, proved the delivery of the note to a female servant who opened the door of Captain Prescott's house. He never carried more than one letter to Capt. Prescott.

Colonel Toone's examination continued—My note told him that I had signed the papers, but that I had not seen the young man, and that I had written to Mr. Abingdon not to suffer the cadetship to pass till I had seen the young man, (The letter to Mr. Abingdon to that effect was here read.) It directed him to tell the cadet to come there on Monday. On Monday morning I sent another letter to Mr. Abingdon, for fear my first should have miscarried, as I sent it by the post. (The letter was here read.) On that same Monday morning I went to Mr. Abingdon's office, but the cadet did not come. I never received any answer to the letter I sent to Mr. Prescott by my servant. When I found the young man did not come, I gave directions that he should not pass till I had seen him. I did not know that any orders had been given on the subject by the Deputy Chairman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brougham—When Capt. Prescott made the application to me, I said there was no man in England, Ireland or Scotland, I would sooner oblige. I felt it at the time. When I sent the letter to Mr. Abingdon on the Saturday evening I directed my servant to put it into the post, I believe the presentment of the appointment was never made to the Committee. The appointment may be presented any day but Sunday. There was a good deal of inquiry among the Directors into this affair. The Directors have dinners together on Court Days. I did not attend any dinner for two or three months after that inquiry. I attended the Court of Directors about three months afer this transaction. Something had occurred respecting a gentleman named Frederick. It had nothing to do with the traffic or sale of an appointment, I do not know whether Colonel Frederick is a cousin of Capt. Prescott

T. D. Back examined by Mr. Carter—I am the son of Dr. Bach. I recollect being with my father in town the latter end of April and beginning of May, 1827. On the 2d of May I went to Waterloo-place, to Mr. Andrew's, by my father's direction. I saw Mr. Andrews and another person there. I saw these papers there; they were produced by one of these two gentlemen. (The witness here identified Mr. Sutton.) Upon the papers being produced, I was directed to fill them up. There were pencil marks where I was to write. I filled up the answer to question four, These words, "Charles Elton Prescott," were in pencil. I wrote on them in the place pointed out in ink. Before that I had never heard of the name of Prescott. This is my signature to the papers. Having signed them I left them with the two persons that were there. They told me to go to the Monument Coffee-house, and said they would be there as soon as me. I returned, and afterwards waited about the India-house for my father. I went into the Cadet-office with my father. A servant came and told me to come and see Mr. Prescott. I was introduced into a room where I saw a gentleman. I don't know whether it was Mr. Prescott. I saw him so short a time, I should not know him again. He asked me my age—whether I had ever been in the army—and if I liked the place I was going to.

Cross-examined by Mr. F. Pollock—I knew very little of the arrangement my father has spoken of to-day. I knew it was for the purpose of detecting these people. Those words "certainly not" in the papers are in my handwriting. I wrote them at Little Hampton, but I don't know the date. On Wednesday I was at the India House; I understand I was sent for in order that I might be seen.

Re-examined by Mr. Carter.—It was on the same day I signed the papers at Waterloo-place, that I went to the India House.

Frederick Alday examined by the Solicitor General.—I am a clerk in the India House, at the Cadet Office. Mr. Prescott applied to me some day in April, 1827. It was between Thursday and Saturday. He sent for me to receive instructions. He put into my hands a letter to Colonel Toone ultimately. Mr. Prescott desired me to write it off. That means to write off the appointment in the Cadet book. This is the book. The writing off imported, that it was a transfer of the appointment from Col. Toone to Mr. Prescott. I saw Colonel Toone the Monday following at the Office, and he told me not to let the Cadet pass without his seeing him. I remember the papers being brought into the Office on Wednesday, the 2d of May. I took them immediately to Mr. Auber, the Deputy Secretary, having received previous orders from him to that effect. This recommendatory letter is signed by Mr. Prescott.

Mr. Edward Sharpe examined by Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet.—I am a clerk in the Cadet Office. I attended Mr. Prescott in his room on the 28th of April, in consequence of a message from him. He showed me a letter from Colonel Toone, giving him the appointment. Captain Prescott also shewed me these papers. I said they were not complete, because the letter of recommendation was not filled up, and because the 4th question was not answered. Captain Prescott asked me in what way the letter should be filled. I filled in the 4th question by desire of Capt. P. in pencil, in order to guide the Cadet, and Captain Prescott signed the letter himself. I recommended Mr. P. to allow me to write, to Colonel Toone, to tell him that the nomination ought to be signed by Mr. Prescott himself Captain Prescott said, that in consequence of the note he had received from Colonel Toone, he would not give him any farther trouble on the subject, and desired me to prepare the papers, and send them to Col. Toone for his signature. If Mr. Prescott had signed the nomination, Col. Toone would not have had more trouble; he would, indeed, have had nothing to do with the papers in that case, When the papers were filled up, Capt. Prescott's desired me to write a note to send them to Colonel Toone. The note was in Captain Prescott's name! but he desired me not to write it in his own name, but in Mr. Abingdon's name. Mr. Abingdon was absent on that day. I accordingly did prepare the note in Mr. Abingdon's name, and inclosed these two papers to Colonel Toone. I sent them by one of the messengers by Capt. Prescott's desire, and also by his desire directed the messenger to wait for an answer, and take it on to Capt. Peescott's residence. There was no intimation in the note of where the papers were to go after being signed. In the note written in Mr. Abingdon's name the papers were said to be sent by Capt. Prescott's desire. These papers have Capt. Prescott's signature to them (A recommendatory letter, signed by Mr, Sutton, on the 16th February, 1827, was here put in, and also a nomination, in consequence of that letter, signed by Mr. Prescott.)

Cross examined by Mr. Brougham—The filling of the appointment, on the 16th February, 1827, is by Mr. Abingdon Mr. Prescott's observation, that he did not like to give Colonel Toone any further trouble in the matter, was in answer to a proposal from me to write to Colonel Toone, to know from him how the appointment should be filled up.

Re-examined—I proposed to Cap. Prescot to write to Col. Toone, and tell him how it should be done.

Re-cross-examined—I might have added, "and ask Colonel Toone if that is not the right way."

John Salter, examined by Mr. Guerney—I am one of the commodores of the messengers at the India House. I keep a book of the letters I receive to send out. I received one on Saturday, the 28th April, to send to Colonel Toone. I gave it to Sullivan, and told him to take it to him, and take the answer to Mr. Prescott.

— Sullivan examined—I received the letter and took Colonel Toone's answer to Captain Prescott's house. It was a sealed packet, and addressed to Mr. Abingdon.

Mr. Ahingdon examined—I am the Chief Clerk at the Cadet Office. On the 28th of April I was absent from indisposition, but was at the office on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following. I saw Captain Prescott on the Tuesday. He came into the office, and said he understood he had signed the wrong paper. I replied, "I am aware of that, Sir, for you had no occasion to sign the recommendatory letter, and that Col. Toone had nothing to do with it, having transferred it to him." He desired me to stop the papers as soon as they came to the office, and not to suffer the young man to pass till Colonel Toone had seen him. On the following day I saw Captain Prescott again; he asked me if the young man had attended at the office to be passed? My answer was—No. He replied, "Mind and stop the papers as soon as they are arrived, and don't suffer the young man to be passed till Colonel Toone has seen him." I was in the inner room when the young man came, and did not know of his coming.

The Hon. Charles William Wynn examined—I was President of the Board of Controul on the 1st of April, 1827. I know nothing of any of the parties.

Mr. Astell examined—I am one of the Directors of the East India Company. I know nothing of these parties, except Capt. Prescott

Cross-examined—I have known Capt Prescott 20 years. His character has always been that of an honourable and upright man. I was not Deputy Chairman at the time of this prosecution being instituted, Mr. Pattison was then, and is now.

The recommendatory letter from Mr. Prescott, declaring his knowledge of Mr. Bach's family and connection, was then read, as was also that of the printed form filled by Cadets, which asked who recommended M. Bach to the nominating direction and which had been answered by Mr. Bach, "Charles Elton Prescott, Esq."

Mr. Brougham addressed the Jury for Mr. Prescott. He could not affect to feel an anxiety for Mr. Prescott's character, which the occasion did not call for. He had to thank the East India Directors for having afforded him the power of vindicating himself in a public Court of Justice. Had it not been for that, they would to the end of time have laid under the suspicion of concealing something which would have come out at a trial. Mr. Brougham then examined the evidence that affected his client, and contended that it spoke in his favour, particularly that of Mr. Abingdon, and also that of Mr. Bach, when he made Sutton any. "I shall be ruined, I shall lose my friend for ever." That, the Learned Gentleman contended, was an evidence that Mr. Prescott was ignorant of what was going on. The only point on which his Learned Friend rested his case against Captain Prescott was, his having said, that he knew young Bach, and that he was the son of a respectable clergyman in Devonshire. The Learned Gentleman contended that Captain Prescott never meant to say that he knew him personally, but only meant to speak of his knowledge from hearsay Indeed it was evident that Sutton must have given him all the information he had about young Bach, and it was of what he had heard of him that he meant to speak.

Mr. Starkie addressed the Jury for Mr. Despard. The question was, whether he did, corruptly, and for gain sake, negociate the sale of the Cadetship. The Learned Gentleman contended that the conduct pursued by the only witness against him (Mr. Bach) was such as not to entitle him to credit without corroborative evidence; but even if they did place credit in him, they would not find any thing in his evidence which could convict his client of an intention or desire to share any part of the money.

The following witnesses were then called to the character of Captain Prescott. They all spoke of him as having borne a most excellent character:—Mr. Baker, the Governor of the Bank of England; Mr. Marston, an East India Director; Mr. Alexander, M. P., and an East India Director; Major Carnac, an East India Director; Mr. Mills, an East India Directors; Vice Admiral Sir. P. Malcolm; Sir Charles Flint. Secretary of the Irish Office; Colonel Frederick, M. P; Mr. Lloyd, banker; Mr. E. B. Frederick; Mr. Curtis, banker,; Sir James Shaw, Bart.; Mr. Buller, late Governor of the Bank of England, now a Director; Mr. N. Brown, a Commissioner of the Victualling Office; Captain Leeward; Mr. J. Capal, M. P.; Colonel Davis, and Mr. J. Robinson.

Mr. Brougham said that there were twenty or thirty more but he would not trouble them further.

Lord Tenterden then summed up. Seven of these defendants were charged with having conspired for gain, to negociate the sale of a Cadetship. The eighth defendant (Mr. Prescotte) was charged with having aided and abetted them. A distinction was thus made in the first counts of the indictment between the offence committed by Mr. Prescott, and that committed by the other defendants. The last count, however, embraced the whole of the defendants, and charged them with procuring a false representation to be made to the Court of Directors concerning their knowledge of the family and connections of Mr. Bach. On all the counts except the last, it was necessary, in order to convict a person, that he should be proved to participate in the conspiracy for profit to gain. It was not necessary, however, in point of law, in order to convict a man, that he should be proved to participate, or intend to participate, in any money that might be gained by the operations of those with whom he acted, If all combine to obtain an object for profit and gain, although one of them may not share in the profit, yet acting with the others, he becomes with the meaning of this charge. No person, however, could be convicted on this charege even if he acted with those who conspired for profit and gain, unless he could be proved to have known that that was the object for which they conspired. All the parties expect Mr. Despard and Captain Prescott had pleaded guilty. The evidence respecting them he should read over, and it would be for the Jury to decide upon it as to their guilt or innocence. Lord Tenterden here read that part of the evidence relating to Mr. Despard, and observed, that if the account given by Mr. Bach was correct, it was distinctly proved that Mr. Despard participated in what was going on knowingly and corruptly. The Jury had been asked by the Learned Council for Mr. Despard, not to give credit to the representations made by Mr. Bach. But why should they not place credit in his account? What motive could he have to accuse a man of this crime—falsely, wickedly, and maliciously to accuse him? Was it to be supposed that he would falsify his account in the part relating to this person, of whom he had not the least knowledge, when his story in every other part had been, by the plea of guilty of the other defendants, acknowledged to be correct? It would, however, be for the Jury to judge of his evidence. Lord Tenterden then read over that part of the evidence relating to Mr. Prescott; one fact in this evidence was of importance, as bearing against Mr. Prescott, to which he begged to direct their attention. It was that of the papers which were proved on the Saturday to have been in his hands, having afterwards found their way into those of Sutton, who gave them to Bach before going into the India House. The conversation also which he had with Col. Toone, in which he declared he knew young Mr. Bach, and that he was the finest youth in the kingdom, was much against him, and whatever character he might have borne up to that period, it was evident that he then asserted that which he knew not to be true. The Learned Council for Mr. Prescott had placed great reliance upon the evidence of Mr. Abingdon. It was difficult to account for Mr. Prescott's conduct on the Tuesday, as related by that gentleman, without supposing that he had received Colonel Toone's letter. If he had received it, then it was natural enough that he should act as he had done; but if he had not then it was unaccountable, for even if all had been correct, there seemed no reason for his going and busying himself as he had done. It was not necessary for the conviction of Mr. Prescott, that he should be a participator in any money that might be made by the disposal of this Cadetship, provided he knew that money was to be obtained by some one for it. At the same time they must be well satisfied that he had that knowledge, or he could not be convicted on that part of the charge. They now came, however, to that part of the indictment which charged all the defendants with conspiring to procure false representations to be made to the Court of Directors, concerning the family of Mr. Bach, of which they knew nothing for the purpose of obtaining this appointment. Now that was a substantive and direct charge, and whatever might be their opinion of Mr. Prescott's conduct with regard to the conspiracy to procure this appointment for profit, they must yet find him guilty if they thought he made this false representation to the Court of Directors, knowing it to be false, and for the purpose of obtaining the Cadetship for profit. They had heard the high character given him by a number of persons of the greatest respectability; of that character they would give him the benefit. If the evidence left any doubt on their minds as to his guilt. If however, no such doubt existed in their minds, although he had borne this high character for many years, although they might lament he had at last fallen into error—they yet could not do otherwise than pronounce upon him a verdict of guilty.

The Jury then consulted for a few minutes, and returned a verdict of Not Guilty in favour of Mr Prescott, and of Guilty against Mr. Despard.

The trial of this cause occupied from ten in the morning till six in the afternoon.

A Marriage.—A clergyman, who is in the habit of exacting the sum of five shilings for performance of the hymeneal ceremony, was on late occasion by a bridegroom whom he had just launched into the ocean of connubial bliss, tendered a one-pound-note, with the intent that the reverend practitioner would retain his fee and return the balance. The design, however, of the happy husband, from a lack of explicitness, was not perceived by the sable functionary, who having returned thanks, made a suitable bow, uttered a professional aspiration for the mutual happiness of the couple whom he had united, pocketed the entire pound, and walked off.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

On Thursday afternoon, as some workmen were employed in repairing a part of the building of the New Inn, Gloucester, in removing a lead spout they discovered a hen's nest containing eleven eggs, which must have been deposited there about two centuries ago! The shells of the eggs were perfect, but of a very dark colour, and the insides quite dried up.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

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